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Official Journal of the National Brotherhood Electrical Workers of America.

VOL. 2.—Nos. 5 and 6.

ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER, 1893.

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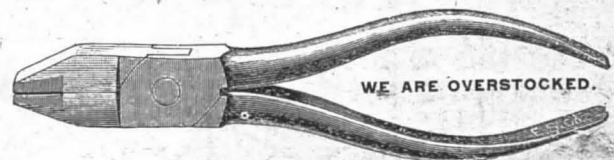
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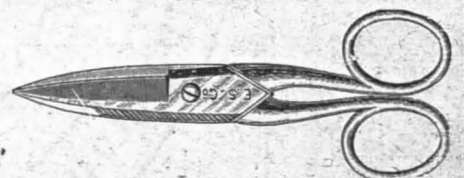


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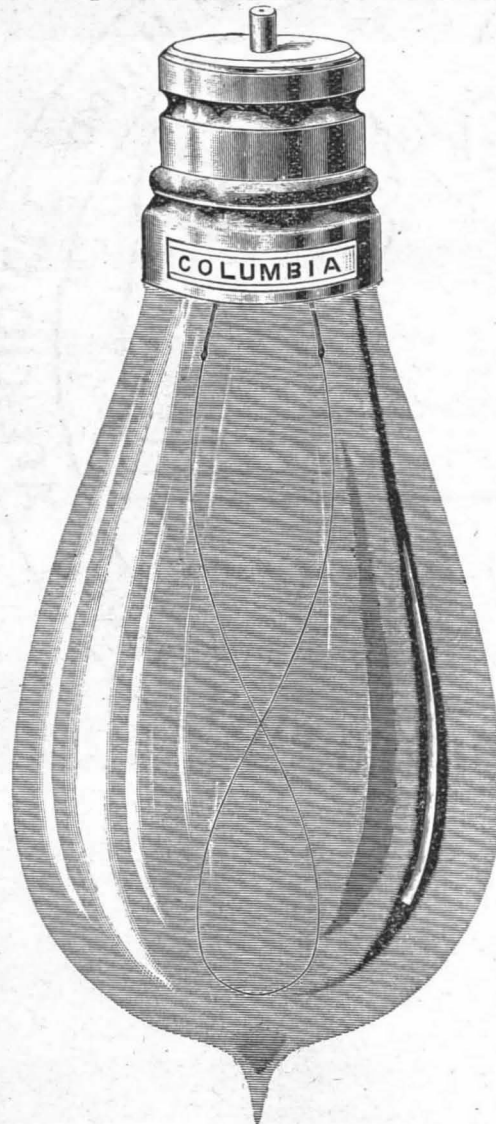
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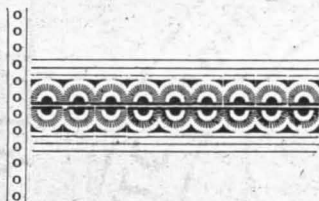
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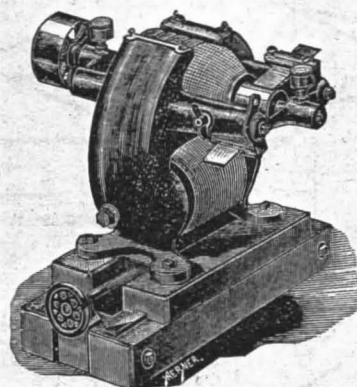
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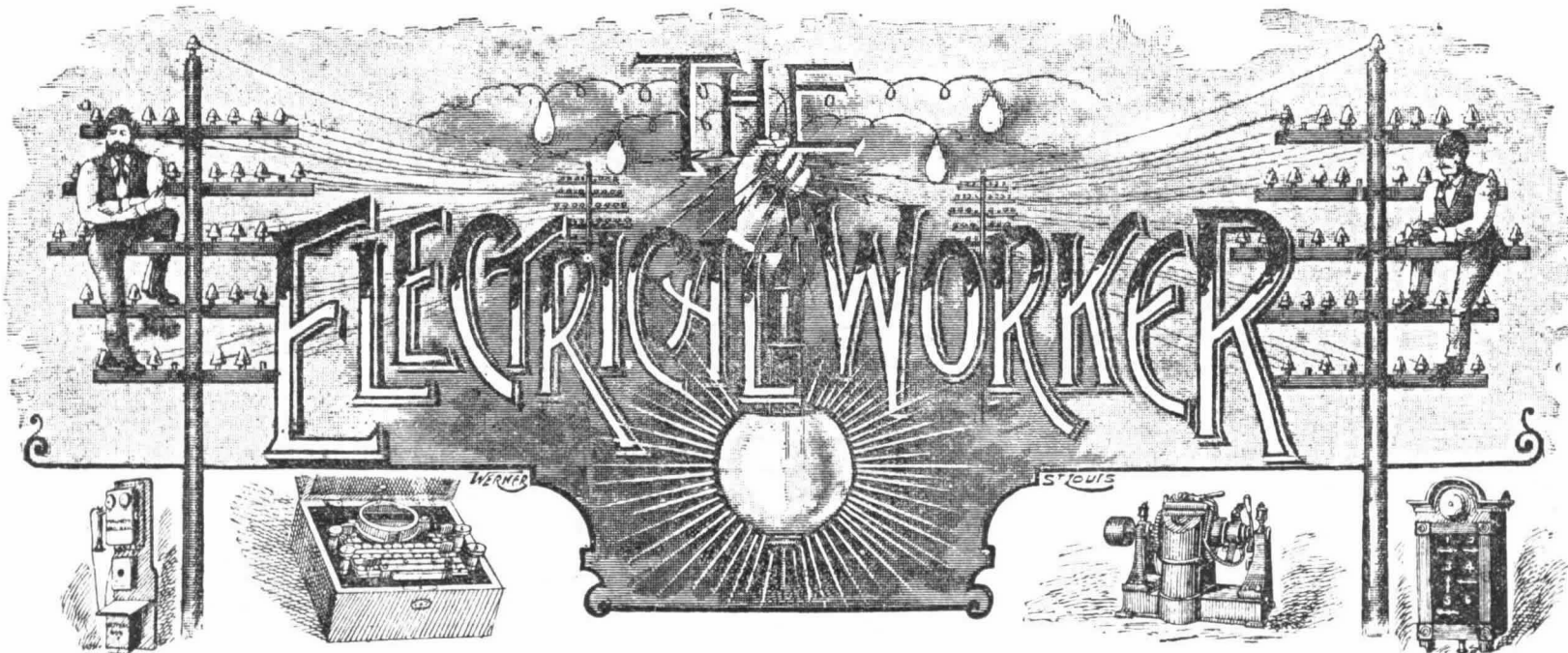
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VOL. 2. Nos. 5 and 6.

ST. LOUIS, DECEMBER, 1893.

PER YEAR, \$1.00 IN ADVANCE.
SINGLE COPIES, 10 CENTS.

THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, NOVEMBER 13-18, 1893.



Western Photo-Engr. Co. St. L.

A. Smith.	J. O'Brien.	J. W. Fitzpatrick.	H. Murrin.	E. C. Hartung.	J. F. Casey.	J. Hisserich.
F. A. Zimmerman.	N. Duff.	F. J. Roth.	P. J. Fleming.	W. W. Gilbert.	J. G. McCarthy.	
Q. Jansen.	J. T. Kelly.	W. C. Prickett.	H. Miller.	P. F. Healy.	T. Schuttlevorth.	
H. Merrick.	P. J. McMahon.	Thos. Keating.	F. Zintner.	I. M. Loewinstine.		
J. J. Vives.	O. Demmert.	J. F. Bergan.	C. W. Hoadley.	W. Ivory.	L. L. Johnson.	O. E. McMahon.
						R. Wright.
						C. L. White.
						H. W. Sherman.
						C. E. White.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
THIRD ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
OF AMERICA.

First Day—Morning Session.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 13, 1893.

Convention called to order at 10 a. m. by Grand President H. Miller. After a few moments of silent prayer the chair appointed a committee of five on credentials, viz., C. W. Hoadley of No. 3, N. Y., E. C. Hartung of No. 10, Indianapolis, Albert Smith of No. 2, Milwaukee, R. Wright of No. 12, Evansville, and F. A. Zimmerman of No. 23, St. Paul; and a committee on Rules, viz., Jas. O'Brien of No. 34, Brooklyn, C. E. White of No. 1, St. Louis, Thos. Shuttleworth of No. 17, Detroit, H. W. Sherman of No. 44, Rochester, and P. J. Fleming of No. 24, Minneapolis. Convention took a recess at 10:30 for one hour to allow committee time to prepare reports.

Convention called to order at 11:30. Committee on Credentials reported favorably on the following delegates:

Union No. 1, St. Louis, C. E. White, J. G. McCarthy.

Union No. 2, Milwaukee, Albert Smith, Quirn Jansen.

Union No. 3, New York, J. P. McMahon, Jno. F. Bergen, Thos. Keating, Wm. Ivory, C. W. Hoadley.

Union No. 4, New Orleans, J. J. Vives.

Union No. 5, Nashville, N. Duff.

Union No. 8, Toledo, Owen E. McMahon.

Union No. 9, Chicago, C. L. White 2½ votes, L. L. Johnson 2½ votes.

Union No. 10, Indianapolis, E. C. Hartung.

Union No. 12, Evansville, R. Wright.

Union No. 16, Cleveland, Nicholas Duff, H. Murrin.

Union No. 17, Detroit, Thos. Shuttleworth.

Union No. 18, Kansas City, Frank Zentner.

Union No. 21, Wheeling, Wm. C. Prickett.

Union No. 23, St. Paul, F. A. Zimmerman.

Union No. 24, Minneapolis, P. J. Fleming.

Union No. 26, Washington, W. W. Gilbert.

Union No. 27, Baltimore, H. Merrick.

Union No. 28, Philadelphia, J. W. Fitzpatrick, 2 votes.

Union No. 29, Atlanta, W. W. Gilbert.

Union No. 30, Trenton, J. W. Fitzpatrick.

Union No. 31, Jersey City, Otto Demmert.

Union No. 32, Patterson, P. F. Healy.

Union No. 34, Brooklyn, Jas. O'Brien, 2 votes.

Union No. 36, New York, Jas. F. Casey, 2 votes.

Union No. 44, Rochester, H. W. Sherman.

Union No. 48, Sedalia, F. J. Roth.

Union No. 49, Bloomington, John Hisserich.

Union No. 50, Birmingham, J. T. Kelly.

Union No. 57, Salt Lake City, Frank J. Roth.

Union No. 64, St. Louis, J. T. Kelly.

Union No. 65, Cincinnati, I. M. Lowenstine.

Report of committee accepted and delegates seated. The chair then appointed the following committees:

ON PRESIDENT'S REPORT.—Thos. Shuttleworth of No. 17, F. A. Zimmerman of No. 23, Otto Demmert of No. 31, J. F. Bergen of No. 3, O. E. McMahon of No. 8.

ON FINANCE.—Wm. Ivory of No. 3, F. J. Roth of No. 57, R. Wright of No. 12, Jas. O'Brien of No. 34, C. L. White of No. 9.

ON CONSTITUTION.—H. W. Sherman of No. 44, Al. Smith of No. 2, J. W. Fitzpatrick of No. 28, J. P. McMahon of No. 3, J. G. McCarthy of No. 1.

ON SEC.-TREAS. REPORT.—P. J. Fleming of No. 24, H. Merrick of No. 27, W. C. Prickett of No. 21, Q. Jansen of No. 2, F. Zentner of No. 18.

ON GRIEVANCES AND APPEALS.—N. Duff of No. 16, E. C. Hartung of No. 10, Jas. F. Casey of No. 36, W. W. Gilbert of No. 26, C. E. White of No. 1.

ON RESOLUTIONS.—C. W. Hoadley of No. 3, I. M. Lowenstine of No. 65, L. L. Johnson of No. 9, H. Murrin of No. 16, P. F. Healy of No. 32.

Convention adjourned at 12:30 to meet at 1:30 p. m.

First Day—Afternoon Session.

Convention called to order at 2 p. m. by President Miller. All delegates present except J. T. Kelly, who was excused to attend to special business.

Resolutions presented as follows: 3a. To make the relations No. 5468, A. F. of L., with the

Brotherhood a special order of business on Tuesday afternoon. Referred to Committee on Resolutions. 1a, 31a, 44a and 44b referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Grand President Miller read his annual report, which was referred to Committee on President's report. Resolutions 17a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e, 1g and 1i were referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Convention took a recess at 3 p. m. for one hour to allow committee time to report. Convention called to order at 4 p. m. Committee on Rules reported as follows: That this convention meet daily at 10 a. m. and continue in session until 12 m., and reassemble at 2 p. m. and continue in session until 6 p. m. That evening sessions shall be held at the discretion of the convention, on a majority vote of the delegates present. That all resolutions be presented in writing. That the rules laid down in Cushing's Manual shall govern the convention where they do not conflict with the constitution and by-laws of the N. B. E. W. Signed, Jas. O'Brien, H. W. Sherman, T. Shuttleworth, P. J. Fleming, C. E. White.

First section, amended to read from 9 to 12 a. m., and from 2 to 5 p. m., adopted as amended. Second section adopted as read. Last section referred back to committee.

Moved by Del. Shuttleworth and seconded by Del. Duff that a Press Committee of three be appointed; carried. T. Shuttleworth, N. Duff and Jno. F. Bergen appointed.

Resolutions 1f in regard to charges against grand officers referred to Committee on Constitution. 1a, that the chair be authorized to appoint a special committee of five to get up a new ritual to be submitted to this convention for approval. Reported favorably by Committee on Resolutions and approved by the convention. 3a, reported favorably by Committee on Resolutions and carried. 1b, that all names of applicants for membership be forwarded to the general office, reported unfavorably by committee, and committee sustained. 1d, that membership or travelling cards have the full name and address of member, also of parents of same; amended by Committee on Resolutions to read, "That all membership or traveling cards have full name and address or member, also of parents or heir-at-law of same. Referred to Committee on Constitution. 1g, that the protective fund of this organization in the hands of local unions be transferred and paid in future to the general office. Approved by Committee on Resolutions and referred to Committees on Constitution and Finance. 1i, that our per capita tax be raised from 10c. to 15c. Approved by Committee on Resolutions and referred to Committees on Constitution and Finance.

Five p. m.—Moved and carried to extend the time for adjournment thirty minutes. Moved and carried that a delegate from a union with more than one delegate be appointed to assist the G. S. T. Thos. Keating appointed. Committee on President's Report submitted the following:

To the Officers and Members of the Third Annual Convention of the N. B. E. W.

We, your Committee on Grand President's Report, beg leave to report as follows: Concerning the recommendation relative to the expulsion of members who prefer charges against brother members which they could not substantiate we would refer the matter to Committee on Constitution, and the matter relative to our finance to Committee on Finance. We recommend that the recommendation to the effect that the subscription price of our journal be raised to 50c. per year be adopted. Relative to the suggestion that an extra per capita tax for organization purposes be levied, we recommend that it be not adopted, but instead would submit that such work be entrusted to a grand organizer, whose duty it will be to attend to the organization of our order wherever needed. Said organizer to be paid a monthly salary for such work, as well as all legitimate expenses. Concerning biennial conventions we are of the opinion that it would be unwise at this early date in our history to divert from the present law, and believe we should continue for a little longer to hold annual conventions.

Other recommendations made by our Grand President we would adopt. We consider that our Grand President is entitled to much commendation for his frugality of expenditure while serving the Brotherhood during the past year.

Signed, T. Shuttleworth, Jno. F. Bergen, Otto Demmert, Owen E. McMahon and F. A. Zimmerman, Committee. Moved and carried that we make the acceptance or rejection of the President's report the first order of business on Tuesday morning. The delegates from No. 3 presented the following resolution: We, the delegates of No. 3, enter our solemn protest against that portion of the Grand President's report which relates to the relation of No. 5468, A. F. of L., and the Brotherhood.

Signed, Wm. Ivory, C. W. Hoadley, J. P. McMahon, Thos. Keating, J. F. Bergen.

The following greeting was received from District Assembly No. 47, Knights of Labor:

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 13, 1893.

Mr. H. Miller, Pres. National Brotherhood Electrical Workers, Greeting:

District 47, Knights of Labor, extends to the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers now in session the most fraternal greetings and welcome to our city. That your deliberations may result in great good to the members of your craft is the earnest wish of the Cleveland Knights.

Fraternally yours,

W. SHURTLEFF,

Sec. D. A. 47, K. of L.

Announced that the delegates were invited to attend meeting of the Laundry Workers' Union this evening. Adjourned at 5:20.

Second Day—Morning Session.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14, 1893.

Convention called to order at 9 a. m., President Miller in the chair. Roll call of delegates showed the following absent and arrived as follows: J. P. McMahon, No. 3, 9:20; J. J. Vives, No. 4, 9:55; C. L. White, No. 9, 9:20; P. J. Fleming, No. 24, 9:30; H. Merrick, No. 27, 9:30; Jas. F. Casey, No. 36, 9:35; John Hisserich, No. 49, 10:30. Minutes of both sessions of Monday read and approved.

Resolutions were presented as follows:

1h, referred to Committee on Constitution.

1j, 1k, 1l, referred to Committee on Constitution.

2a, 2b, referred to Committee on Constitution.

3b and 3c, referred to Committee on Constitution.

5a, 5b, referred to Committee on Constitution.

9a, referred to Committee on Resolutions.

16a, 16b, 16c, 16d, 16e, 16g, referred to Committee on Constitution.

17b, referred to Committee on Constitution.

23a, referred to Committee on Constitution.

32a, 32b, referred to Committee on Constitution.

31b, referred to Committee on Resolutions.

44c, 44d, 44f, referred to Committee on Resolutions.

61a, 61b, 61c and 61d, referred to Committee on Constitution.

The Grand Secretary-Treasurer read his annual report as follows:

Receipts at general office during the past year, \$7776.88; balance on hand at last convention, \$646.10; money due general office from local unions, \$1276.00; other outstanding accounts, \$1149.60; protective fund in local unions subject to order of Executive Board, \$9895.00. Total, \$20,743.58. Expense during the past year, \$8370.59; outstanding bills, \$261.85. Total, \$8632.44. Net resources November 1, 1893: Controlled by Executive Board, \$12,111.14; independent funds in hands of local unions, \$13,150.00. Total net resources of the Brotherhood, \$25,261.14. Number of unions in good standing, 61; number in arrears, 4. Total number of members, 10,125. (For itemized account of receipts and expenditures, also standing of each union, etc., see special report.) Referred to committee on Grand Secretary Treasurer's Report. Report of Executive Board referred to Committee on President's Report.

Moved and carried to appoint a committee of three to make arrangements for taking picture of delegates. C. E. White, of No. 1, and N. Duff and H. Murrin, of No. 16, appointed.

Committee appointed on Ritual as follows: C. E. White, of No. 1; T. Shuttleworth, of No. 17; J. P. McMahon, of No. 3; J. W. Fitzpatrick, of No. 28, and E. C. Hartung, of No. 10.

Committee on Rules submitted the following substitute for last section on rules: This convention shall be governed by the rules and regulations laid down in Cushing's Manual where they do not conflict with the Constitution of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, as revised and adopted by the convention of 1892. No delegate shall be permitted to speak more than once on any subject without consent of a majority of the delegates present, or more than ten minutes at one time. Report accepted and committee discharged.

Recess from 10:30 to 11:45 to allow committees time to work.

Report of Executive Board received and filed.

Committee on Grand Treasurer's Report reported progress.

Moved and carried that resolutions 16a, 31a and 44f, relating to Executive Board, be referred to Committee on Constitution, said committee to submit report.

Moved and carried that resolution 9a, relating to headquarters, be made a special order of business at 2 p. m. Wednesday.

Moved and carried that resolution 44b, relating to apprenticeship system, be made a special order of business on Tuesday after resolution 3a is disposed of.

Adjourned at 12 m.

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Second Day—Afternoon Session.

Convention called to order at 2 p. m.

Roll call of delegates. All present except J. G. McCarthy, who came in 30 minutes late, C. L. White, 20 minutes late.

Minutes of morning session read and approved.

On motion convention went into committee of the whole to consider the resolution of No. 3 in regard to the relations of No. 5488, A. F. of L.

Memoranda of committee of the whole: Q. Jansen, of No. 2, elected Chairman; C. E. White, of No. 1, elected Secretary; C. W. Hoadley presented the case of No. 3; Grand President Miller replied explaining his position; Jas. O'Brien spoke for No. 34, Wm. Ivory for No. 3; First Vice-President Healy explained his acts and position.

Motion for committee to arise lost by vote of 34 to 4. J. P. McMahon spoke for No. 3; Jas. O'Brien spoke again for No. 34. President Miller arose to a question of privilege to explain some money transaction. John F. Bergen spoke for No. 3.

Moved and carried to continue in session until 7 p. m.

Jas. F. Casey spoke for No. 36. "Never, on your natural life."

H. W. Sherman, of No. 44, and C. L. White, of No. 9, spoke at length on the question.

Vote taken on motion of C. L. White, of No. 9, that all inside men at present in Unions 31, 34 and 36 be allowed to remain in those unions, but in the future all inside men be referred to No. 3, and No. 3 to have jurisdiction over inside wiremen in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.

Motion lost by a vote of 35 to 10.

Delegates of No. 3 withdrew.

On motion, committee of whole arose and reported that it had nothing to report.

Convention adjourned at 7 p. m.

Third Day—Morning Session.

Convention called to order at 9 a. m. President Miller in the chair.

Roll-call showed all delegates present except T. Shuttleworth, P. F. Healy and I. M. Lowenstine, who came in 30 minutes late, and delegates from No. 3, who were absent the entire day.

Secretary of committee of the whole read the minutes of committee.

On motion they were ordered filed.

Invitation read from School of Technology inviting delegates to attend lecture, reception and luncheon at rooms of school. Invitation accepted, and Secretary instructed to notify Prof. E. P. Roberts, president of the school, that we would be at his mercy Thursday evening.

Resolution 9b referred to Committee on Ritual; 28b and 57a referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Motion made and seconded that no resolutions be received after the morning session on Nov. 16th. Amended that no resolution changing the organic laws of the organization be received after the afternoon session of Nov. 16th. Amendment carried.

Moved and carried that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the delegates from No. 3 and ask for all resolutions, papers, etc., in their possession which was the property of the convention. H. W. Sherman, of 44, N. Duff, of 16, and W. W. Gilbert, 26, appointed.

At 9:30 a recess of one hour was taken to allow committees time to work.

Called to order at 10:30.

Resolution 44a, "Any local union going on a strike without the sanction of the E. B. shall be suspended or expelled," being a substitute for section 10 of article xix, was approved by Committee on Constitution and adopted by the convention.

Resolution 44b. We see nothing to be gained by an apprenticeship system, and think it would be detrimental to our interests. It would cause strikes and much trouble between employers and employees. Rejected by Committee on Resolutions, and recommended that the discussion of an apprenticeship system be made a special order of business, date to be fixed by the convention. Recommendation of committee concurred in by convention.

Committee appointed to get papers from New York delegates were given ten minutes to make report. H. W. Sherman, Chairman of Committee, stated that they had, after much difficulty, found the New York delegates. New York delegates said some hard things against our grand officers. President Miller given ten minutes to make reply and explain the New Haven and Brooklyn difficulty, and produced receipts and other documents to show that all money could be accounted for.

Resolution 3b, relating to grand officers acting as delegates, withdrawn.

Resolution 2a, that date of initiation of member, also union where initiated, be put on traveling card, carried.

Resolution 49a, relating to initiation fee, rejected.

Resolution 5b, 16b, that two assessments of 25 cents each be levied each year, one in January and

one in June, for support of official journal. Committee on Constitution reported that they had several other resolutions on the same subject, so this one was rejected.

Announced that delegate from Central Labor Union would like to address the meeting.

As it was 11:50 a. m. convention adjourned, to allow delegate to speak.

Third Day—Afternoon Session.

Convention called to order at 2 p. m., President Miller in the chair.

Roll call. All delegates present except delegates from No. 3.

Minutes of morning session and also of previous day read and approved.

Resolution 3c, that article xx, section 9, be altered to read: "No local union shall be entitled to representation that is one month in arrears on the 1st of the month in which the National Convention meets, and no payment of per capita to be received outside of the office of the Grand Secretary-Treasurer." Approved by committee and adopted by convention.

Resolution 28b, that in section 1 of article xviii, the word "should" in second line be changed to "may," and section 5 be added to read as follows: "Members leaving the electrical trade may retain their membership in the Brotherhood, but shall not be eligible to office, either grand or local." Reported favorably by committee and adopted by convention.

Resolution 17a, that we drop the word "National" from the name National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, making our title Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Majority of report of the committee unfavorable, minority favorable. Majority report concurred in by convention. Rejected.

Resolution 11, a local union may be organized by any number of electrical workers not less than seven, provided they are qualified according to this constitution. They must apply to the Grand Secretary-Treasurer for a dispensation, such dispensation to be issued by the authority of the Grand President. Application for charter (in due form) must be submitted to the following convention, which will authorize the same by a majority vote of the delegates present. Rejected.

Resolution 1k, that any member indebted to his local union or the Brotherhood for any sum shall be considered in arrears and shall be deprived of death benefits in this organization until three months after all arrearages are paid; and any member in arrears to the amount of one year's dues shall be suspended from all rights and privileges in this Brotherhood as prescribed in article xi. Repeat in section 3 of article x the words, "Members in arrears shall not be entitled to the pass word or a seat or office in the local union." A suspended member to be reinstated must pay all arrearages due the local union up to date of suspension, and a committee of three be appointed according to section 2 of article vii of the constitution. Rejected.

Resolutions 1j, 5a, 16c, 44c and 64a, that the National Convention meet biennially on the second Monday in the month of November at such place as may have been chosen at the preceding convention by a majority vote of the delegates present. Adopted.

Resolution 1c. More than one local union may be chartered in the same city, provided the local union or unions already chartered offer no objection; such objection to be filed with the Grand Secretary-Treasurer within ten days after such objections may be raised. Said objections to be submitted to the Executive Board for approval or rejection. Upon approval of the Executive Board of such objections said charter shall not be issued. Adopted.

Resolution 1e. That a committee be created to be known as Committee on Charters, whose duty it shall be to consider and submit all applications for charters to the National Convention for approval or rejection. Rejected.

Resolution 1n referred to Committee on Constitution.

Resolution 1h. That the constitution of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers may be altered or amended in the following manner, to wit: At a regular session of the National Convention, by a two-thirds vote of delegates present, such alterations or amendments be submitted to the Grand Secretary-Treasurer within ten days after convention adjourns for action of local unions for their approval or rejection. Such vote in local unions to be two-thirds of members present to sustain or reject such alteration. Result of vote to be returned to Grand Secretary-Treasurer within thirty days after same is taken. Total result of all unions' vote must be reported to each local union by the Grand Secretary-Treasurer within sixty days after same. Should a majority vote prevail the amendment or alterations are then to be declared a law. That when the application of five local unions in good standing recommend the passage of an amendment or alteration in the constitution the

Grand Secretary-Treasurer shall immediately notify the Executive Board of such recommendation. The Executive Board shall at once proceed to act on such recommendation and should they approve of such recommendation they shall at once notify the Grand Secretary-Treasurer of such actions, whose duty it shall be to submit such recommendation to each local union, who shall at once proceed to act on same in such manner as previously stated in such cases.

Should the Executive Board deem an amendment or alteration necessary for the government of this organization they are hereby authorized to submit same to the Grand Secretary-Treasurer and such amendments or alterations shall proceed the regular course which shall govern this class. Rejected.

Resolution 2b. That the word "politics" be stricken from the constitution wherever it may appear. Carried.

Resolutions 28a and 16g. Be it resolved that all of Section 2 of Article xxiv that follow the word "journal" in seventh line shall be and is hereby repealed, and we recommend that Section 6 be added to said article as follows: "The Grand Secretary-Treasurer shall make a quarterly report to all local unions in writing, stating therein the receipts and expenditures of his office, and from what sources received and for what paid. Adopted.

Resolution 63a. Pertaining to an ordinance pending before the municipal assembly at Cincinnati relating to licensing linemen, wiremen, dynamo tenders and others who install or manipulate electrical apparatus. Indorsed by convention.

Resolution 16d. That a member, in order to secure a traveling card, must be a member in good standing for the space of three months. Rejected.

Resolution 16e. That the Grand Secretary-Treasurer add to the local secretary's monthly list every branch of the electrical business, such as linemen, wiremen, armature and field winders, inspectors and trimmers. Not reported on by committee and never brought to a vote.

Resolution 1f. That no local union shall try any grand officer for any offense he shall commit, but shall file all charges against any grand officer before the Executive Board, who shall immediately take proper steps to give said officer a fair and impartial trial. Not reported on by committee.

Resolution 5h. That Section 5 of Article xxv be unconditionally repealed. Not reported on by committee.

Resolution 44e. That there should be no assessment for the journal; members to subscribe as they choose. Rejected.

Resolution 31a. That the Executive Board should be reduced to five members. Rejected.

Resolution 16a. That the Executive Board consists of seven members. Rejected.

Resolution 32a. That any local union organized in a city where there is a Trades Council or Central Labor Union shall make application to one or both for membership within ninety days after charter is granted, and if said local union has not sufficient funds in their treasury to pay for admission it shall be forwarded as a loan from the general office to be paid within three months. Approved by Committee on Resolutions and referred to Committee on Constitution.

Resolution 32c. That in any city where there are two or more local unions their initiation fee shall be uniform, the amount to be agreed on by said locals. But if the locals can not agree on the amount of initiation fee to be charged it shall be left to the Executive Board to decide. Approved by Committee on Resolutions and referred to Committee on Constitution.

Resolution 9c. Whereas, we deem it to be to our interest and to the interest of the people of the cities of the United States that the people themselves should hold and control the distribution of electric light in these cities, instead of giving franchises to corporations for that purpose, be it

Resolved, that the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers hereby declares itself to be in favor of municipal ownership of electric light plants. Approved by Committee on Resolutions, but after a lengthy debate it was rejected by the convention.

Resolution 28c. Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

Resolutions 9d, 27a and 32b were presented and referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution 9a. That the best intent of the Brotherhood can be served by moving the Headquarters to Chicago. As this was a special order of business for Wednesday afternoon the subject was discussed at length, after which a vote was taken and the resolution was rejected by a vote of 29 to 11.

Five p. m., just as convention adjourned, a communication was handed in by the delegates from No. 3. The convention was called to order again,

and on motion it was decided to consider the communication immediately after roll call Thursday morning. Convention adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

Fourth Day—Morning Session.

Convention called to order at 9 a. m., President Miller in the chair. A quorum not being present (this was the morning after the ball), it was decided to wait until 9:30, at which time the convention was called to order and the following delegates answered to roll call: White, of No. 1; Janson, Duff, McMahon, of No. 8; White, of No. 9; Johnson, Murrin, Shuttleworth, Zentner, Zimmerman, Fitzpatrick, Demmert, O'Brien, Casey, Roth and Kelly. McCarthy, Smith, McMahon, Keating, Hartung, Fleming, Gilbert, Merrick, Healy, Sherman and Lowenstein came in forty-five minutes late, and Bergen, Ivary, Hoadley, Vives, Wright, Prickett and Hisserich came in 60 minutes late. Minutes of previous session read and approved. Delegate Prickett was appointed clerk to assist the secretary.

The communication from No. 3 was then taken up and read, as follows:

CLEVELAND, O.

To the Officers and Delegates of the N. B. E. W. of A., in Convention Assembled:

BROTHERS—We, the delegates of L. U. No. 3, of New York, desire to lay before you formally our position in the controversy now existing, and to protest most earnestly against the injustice done our local by repudiating the solemn contract entered into with us.

We specify:

First. That on Dec. 6th, 1892, at a conference held between the Grand President, First Grand Vice-President of the Brotherhood, assisted by the Presidents of Local Unions Nos. 31, 34 and 36, of the first part, and the officers of Local 5468, A. F. of L., parties of the second part, it was mutually agreed that the basis of fusion of the two bodies should be as follows:

A. That the existing membership of No. 5468 should be received into the Brotherhood in a body, at a nominal initiation fee of ten dollars.

B. That the body so received into the Brotherhood should be known as L. U. No. 3, of New York.

C. That L. U. No. 3 should be composed exclusively of inside wiremen.

Second. A. That all inside wiremen at that time members of Local Unions Nos. 31, 34 and 36 should be transferred to Local Union No. 3, and that all outside linemen then members of No. 5468, A. F. of L., should be transferred to the local union nearest their respective residences.

B. That in future all inside wiremen applicants for admission shall be referred to Local Union No. 3, and that outside linemen applying for membership be referred to one of the above-named locals.

C. That for the purpose of maintaining the necessary discipline in working rules, No. 3 should have exclusive jurisdiction over all inside wiremen in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, and that all transfers of inside wiremen should be deposited with No. 3, and that no extra charge should be made for a working card.

Third. We assert that upon the solemn agreement then entered into by and between the two bodies represented at the conference above named Local Union No. 5468, A. F. of L., entered into and became a part of the N. B. E. W. of A., and has since been known as L. U. No. 3, of New York.

Fourth. That since our admission into the Brotherhood we have faithfully complied with all the laws, usages and customs of the Brotherhood, but that from the first the sister locals have refused to abide by what they had entered into by their representatives, and have not transferred the inside men from their locals to us, and have further insisted that they should have the right to take any and all comers into their locals.

We naturally protested against such an injustice, and after repeated efforts to settle the matter in the District Council No. 1, which uniformly failed, we brought the matter to the convention assembled in this city, confidently relying upon the sense of justice and fair play which should actuate all union men in their dealings with one another. We expected, and had the right to expect, that the convention would have ordered the enforcement of the contract made between the locals of New York and vicinity.

To our utter amazement, notwithstanding our plain statement of the facts above recited, backed by indisputable documentary evidence, and contradicted as to the greater part of our claims, and the claims in dispute being only supported by the uncorroborated words of the grand officers and delegates of Local Unions Nos. 31, 34 and 36, the convention not only refused to enforce the contract so solemnly entered into, but, adding insult to injury, refused us the small modicum of justice contained in the motion made by Delegate White, of No. 9, of Chicago, viz., that all inside

men now in Locals 31, 34 and 36 should have the option of remaining there, but that all applicants in the future must apply to No. 3, and that No. 3 should have jurisdiction over the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.

Even this, unjust though it was, we would have accepted, and so stated openly on the floor of the convention. But no; misled by the persistent slander and misstatements of our opponents, your convention by a decisive vote declared your resolve to deny us justice, and made it imperative for us to withdraw from your deliberations and to report back to our locals for instructions.

Having been assured by a number of delegates that an effort would be made to right the wrong done us, we have waited until now, hoping that such action might be taken as would enable us to continue with you and still maintain our self-respect. As yet we have not had any intimation of your intentions, and we now ask that we be officially informed as to whether it is the intention of the convention to repair the wrong done us.

JOHN P. MCMAHON,
C. W. HOADLEY,
JOHN F. BERGEN,
WM. IVARY,
THOS. KEATING.

Motion made by Delegate White of No. 9, seconded by Delegate Fitzpatrick, that five delegates be elected from the floor of the convention to act as Arbitration Committee. Said committee to meet in private room and take evidence on the case and submit report to convention to be voted on without debate. Amended that convention be allowed full discussion on report.

Amendment to amendment, that no delegate be allowed to speak more than once or longer than ten minutes on the question.

Amendment to amendment and motion carried by a vote of 27 to 18. Moved and carried that the five delegates receiving the highest number of votes serve on said committee.

The following delegates were nominated: Hisserich of 49, White of 9, Smith of 2, Sherman of 44, Hartung of 10, Jansen of 2, White of 1, Fitzpatrick of 28, Fleming of 24, Vives of 4, Roth of 57. On motion, nominations were declared closed.

A secret ballot was taken with the following results:

Hisserich, 19 votes; White of 9, 31½ votes; Smith, 16 votes; Sherman, 30½ votes; Hartung, 10 votes; Jansen, 25½ votes; White of 1, 15½ votes; Fitzpatrick, 25 votes; Fleming, 10 votes; Vives, 25 votes; Roth, 20 votes.

White of 9, Sherman of 44, Jansen of 2, Fitzpatrick of 28, and Vives of 4 declared elected. J. G. McCarthy, judge; R. Wright and W. W. Gilbert, tellers.

Committee retired and convention adjourned at 12:15 until the afternoon.

Fourth Day—Afternoon Session.

Convention called to order at 2 p. m.

Roll call showed all delegates present except Bergen and Keating, who came in ten minutes late.

Report received from Committee on Photographs. Report received and committee discharged.

Report: John Ryder agrees to take the picture of the delegates in front of the hotel, at 12 o'clock next day. The price to be \$1 for each picture, with a guarantee that thirty-five pictures would be taken.

Communication read from No. 22, expressing regret that Omaha could not be represented. Ordered filed.

Resolutions received as follows:

- 1m. Pertaining to Grand Organizer, salary, etc.
- 17e. Appointment of Deputy Organizers.
- 17c. Change in Art. vi, Sec. 1.
- 21a. Rights of Grand Officers.
- 65b. Resolution of thanks to No. 16.
- 65c. Pertaining to office of Grand President.
- 17f. Pertaining to Art. xxxiv, Sec. 2.

All of which were referred to proper committee. Committee on President's Report reported progress.

Committee on Grand Secretary-Treasurer's Report reported progress.

Committee on Finance reported progress.

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported progress.

Committee on Resolutions reported progress.

Moved and seconded to take up the apprenticeship question. Special committee in session requested that this subject be deferred until members of committee could have a chance to take part in discussion. Request granted.

Moved and seconded that the Grand Secretary-Treasurer read the minutes of the last convention; amended that the minutes of the first convention be also read. Amendment and motion carried.

Thereupon, Secretary Kelly read the minutes of the first convention, and at the conclusion, President Miller requested all delegates to rise to their

feet in honor of our constitution. Request complied with.

Delegates Hisserich and White read minutes of second convention.

Moved and seconded that minutes of both conventions be approved; carried.

Moved and carried that Delegate Shuttleworth be heard on his amendments to Ritual.

Convention took a recess at 4:05 to allow committees time to prepare reports.

Convention reassembled at 5 p. m.

Moved and carried to extend the time of adjournment until 6 p. m.

Motion to hold night session was lost on account of invitation extended by Professor Roberts to attend lecture at School of Technology.

Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolutions 1n, 3b, 21a and 9d. That Grand Officers shall not be allowed to carry credentials from any union except the one he is a member of, and in such case he shall receive but one credential and be entitled to but one vote.

Disapproved by committee and the following substitute offered:

Grand Officers shall have one vote each in the convention, but shall not be entitled to represent any local union.

Substitute adopted by the convention.

Resolution 17f. That Sec. 2 be added to Art. xxxiv, as follows: After receiving from local unions a record of votes cast for and against any constitutional amendment the Grand Secretary-Treasurer shall, within sixty days, send to local unions a report upon the acceptance or rejection of any proposed change in the constitution.

Approved by the committee and adopted.

Resolution 17c. That after the word "any", in first line of Sec. 1, Art. vi, the word "male" be inserted.

Adopted.

Resolution 32b. That no local union, hereafter organized, shall charge over \$10 for initiation fee, and all unions now charging in excess of that amount shall reduce their initiation fee to that amount.

Disapproved by committee. Rejected.

Moved and carried that we extend time of adjournment until 6:30.

Moved and seconded that we take a recess and wait for special committee to report.

Committee announced that it would not be ready to report this evening.

On motion, convention adjourned at 6:15.

Fifth Day—Morning Session.

Convention called to order at 9 a. m. by President Miller.

Roll call of delegates. The following delegates arrived late, viz: White of No. 1, at 9:30; McCarthy, at 9:45; McMahon, Keating, Bergen, Ivary, Hoadley, at 9:10; Johnson, Gilbert, Fitzpatrick, Healy, at 9:12; Hisserich, at 9:45.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Resolution 44b, relating to apprentices, which, on recommendation of committee on resolutions, was made a special order of business, was taken up. The subject was discussed by nearly all delegates. Delegate Gilbert introduced Resolution 26a:

Whereas, The N. B. E. W. has a control over boys learning our trade, be it resolved that this convention adopt an article relative to apprentices.

First. Any boy between the ages of 14 and 18 years may become a first degree member of the N. B. E. W. upon application, accompanied by a fee of one dollar.

Second. After serving eighteen months in the first degree a member of the first degree may make application, accompanied by two dollars, for membership in the second degree, or helpers' degree, and if found competent by examination and worthy by ballot, he shall be initiated in the second degree.

Third. After serving eighteen months in the second degree, and presenting application, accompanied by two dollars, he may become a third degree member, if found competent and worthy as in the preceding degree.

Fourth. Any candidate who has worked at the trade years previous to making application, accompanied by five dollars, may be initiated in the third degree, if found competent by examination and worthy by ballot.

Fifth. First degree members shall not be allowed to hold office or vote. Second degree members shall not be allowed to hold office or vote on matters, except those of local interest to the whole local union.

Sixth. All matters of importance passed in the second degree should be brought before the meeting when opened in the third degree, before the action goes into effect, and in case action is not approved it must be referred back to the second degree with recommendations.

Seventh. Every member must have a working card stating his degree, his name and the local union of which he is a member.

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Moved and seconded that a committee of five be appointed to formulate a plan by which the apprentice system could be controlled. Amended, that each member of the committee be appointed from a different branch of the trade. Amendment and motion carried. Committee appointed J. P. McMahon of No. 3, W. W. Gilbert of No. 26, N. Duff of No. 16, Al. Smith of No. 2, F. Zentner of No. 18.

Special committee on grievance of No. 3 (Resolution 3a), announced that it was ready to report, and on motion duly made and seconded, it was decided to take up that subject, whereupon the committee handed in the following:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 17th, 1893.

We, your committee, find, upon investigation, that there is no written agreement between No. 3 and Nos. 31, 34 and 36, and while there must have been a verbal understanding between the officers and members of No. 3 and the representatives of Unions Nos. 31, 34 and 36, we do not think there was a thorough understanding on either side of what the other side wished to agree to. In view of said misunderstanding having existed, we, the committee, believe we can see no other way for the convention to act on the matter than the following:

Discard all alleged portions of the contract that is disputed by either side, and accept that part of agreement that is admitted by both sides. After having looked over all books, papers, letters, etc., presented by parties interested, and separately listened to the evidence of all delegates and grand officers interested, the committee have decided that the following is the only consistent settlement this body could adopt, viz.:

No. 3 shall be the only local in New York City where members shall belong who wish to join as inside men. No. 36 shall be purely a linemen's union. There is no injustice in this, for this local was organized as a linemen's union. Nos. 31 and 34 shall remain as mixed unions. They shall still continue to take inside men as members. The members of Nos. 31 and 34 shall, however, be under the jurisdiction of No. 3 as regards going on strike, when so ordered by the delegate from No. 3. They shall also, if required, pay their proportionate part of the walking delegate's expense. Union No. 3 must join the balance of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in a demand upon the contractors of New York to change the contract that now exists between them and No. 3, so that the members of Nos. 31 and 34 may have their Brotherhood cards recognized in same way as No. 3.

Should No. 3 refuse to obey the mandates of this convention, and the Executive Board deem it best the Grand Organizer shall either declare No. 36 to be a mixed union and prepare to reorganize it as such, or organize another union altogether.

The Executive Board shall also immediately proceed to protect the interest of its members by seeing that the members of all local unions in the vicinity of New York are provided with the names of contractors who are willing to employ and protect the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' men.

Respectfully submitted by the committee who were elected to consider the grievance of No. 3.

(Signed) C. L. WHITE, No. 9.
Q. JANSEN, No. 2.
H. W. SHERMAN, No. 44.
JAS. VIVES, No. 4.
J. W. FITZPATRICK, No. 28.

The previous question having been called for, a vote was taken, which resulted in the adoption of the report of the committee by a vote of 34 to 12. Delegate Hoadley of No. 3 gave notice that an appeal would be taken from this decision to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which meets in Chicago, Dec. 11th, 1893.

Moved and carried that delegates from Nos. 3, 31, 34 and 36 each be furnished with a copy of the report of the committee.

Committees on Constitution and By-laws, President's Report and Secretary-Treasurer's Report reported progress.

Moved and carried that election of officers take place in afternoon.

Moved and carried to hold night session from 7 to 10.

Recess taken from 10:23 to 11:45.

When called to order, special Committee on Apprentices announced itself ready to report, and submitted the following: Any apprentice between the ages of 14 and 21 years may be accepted as such upon the payment of one-half the regular initiation fee. He shall receive as wages \$3.00 per week for the first six months, \$4.00 per week for the next six months. Upon examination, if qualified, he shall receive \$1.00 per day for the second year. Upon examination at the end of second year, if qualified, he shall receive not less than \$1.50 per day. After the expiration of three years, upon examination, if found qualified, he shall be rated as journeyman. Apprentices shall carry

cards designated as First, Second, Third and Fourth Class, viz.: First six months, fourth class; sixth to twelfth month, third class; second year, second class, and third year, first class. This shall apply to inside wiremen and armature winders. The committee does not feel that in view of the diverse condition which exists in the various cities that we can adopt a uniform system of apprenticeship for outside work. We recommend that each local issuing a card to an apprentice shall state the length of time of service on each card.

Apprentices of the fourth, third and second class shall be admitted to meetings, but shall not have a vote. Apprentices of the first class shall be entitled to vote, and all classes shall be entitled to all other privileges and benefits. After considerable debate, it was referred back to committee for revision.

27a. Every member drawing his traveling card shall pay three months' dues in advance to his local union, and shall be required to deposit his card at his earliest convenience before the three months expire with the nearest local union to him.

Second. He shall not be deprived of sick or death benefits during that period. If a brother should be taken sick or get disabled after drawing his card from his local union, he shall cause himself to be reported to the local union where he has deposited his card. If he has not deposited his card he shall have the same deposited at once accompanied with his report of sickness or disability.

Third. The Financial Secretary of the local union where he has deposited his card will at once report to the local union where the brother has drawn his card, the condition of the brother, and will be authorized to draw on local union where the brother has drawn his card for all sick benefits allowed by said local union for a sick or disabled brother.

Fourth. No brother will be allowed to become non-beneficial whilst sick or disabled. The Financial Secretary will deduct from his benefits all dues and assessments that should become due during his sickness or disability.

Fifth. In all cases where a brother is sick or disabled his adopted local union will take charge of the sick or disabled brother and pay to him such benefits as are allowed by the local union he had taken his card from. The sick brother will be kept on the books of the local union he took his card from during his sickness or disability, even after the expiration of the three months, and in no case be allowed to become non-beneficial, as provided in paragraph four of this reading.

G. W. SPELLMAN,
Recording Secretary No. 27.

F. H. RUSSELL,
President.

Approved by Committee on Resolutions, but no action was taken by the convention.

Adjourned at 12 m. with notice to meet in front of Hawley House at 12:15 to have picture taken.

Fifth Day—Afternoon Session.

Convention called to order at 2 p. m. Grand Vice-President Fleming in the chair.

Roll-call showed all delegates present except McMahon, Bergen, Keating, Ivory and Hoadley of No. 3, who came in fifteen minutes late.

Minutes of morning session read and approved. Committee on Resolutions reported progress.

Committee on Ritual submitted a voluminous document, which they said was the new Ritual. C. E. White of No. 1, Chairman of Committee on Ritual, read the proposed Ritual.

Motion made and seconded that it be rejected. Amended, that subject of change in Ritual, Signs, Grip, etc., be referred to Executive Board. Amendment carried.

Resolution 65c. That the office of Grand President shall be a salaried one only when he is acting in his official capacity, and in such case his services shall be paid for out of the general fund at the rate of \$5.00 per day for time lost. This must not be construed to include his expenses, which must be kept at a minimum. He shall also receive \$10.00 per month for expense of correspondence, etc.

Adopted.

Resolution 65b. That we extend our sincere and heartfelt thanks to the officers and members of Union No. 16, for the manner in which they entertained the delegates, and also to members of other trade unions, to the School of Technology, and to the citizens of Cleveland in general.

Unanimously adopted.

Special Committee on Apprentices submitted the following report: Apprentices may be received into the Union upon payment of such initiation fee as may be decided upon by the local union. They shall be classed as first, second, third and fourth class apprentices, and shall carry cards designating their class. The fourth class shall consist of apprentices who have served six months or less. The third class shall consist of apprentices

who have served six months and less than one year. Second class, those who have served one year and less than two years, and first class those over two years. All those serving three years shall be regarded as journeymen. Promotions from a lower to a higher class shall be upon examination, and all locals issuing cards to apprentices shall state the class to which they belong. Second, third and fourth-class apprentices shall be admitted to the meetings, but shall not have voice or vote. First-class apprentices shall have a vote on all matters, but can not hold office. All classes shall be entitled to receive all other benefits. The local union shall establish a scale of wages for apprentices within their jurisdiction.

(Signed) J. P. McMAHON, of 3.
W. W. GILBERT, of 26.
F. ZENTNER, of 18.
A. SMITH, of 2.
N. DUFF, of 16.

Adopted as read.

Committee on Finance reported progress:

Resolution 1m. That we establish an office to be known as Grand Organizer, to receive a salary of \$75.00 per month and expenses while on the road; expenses not to exceed \$2.00 per day, excluding railroad fare. It shall be the duty of the Grand Organizer to use his best endeavors to organize the electrical workers in the United States. The office of Grand Organizer shall be distinct from Grand President, but the Grand Organizer will act under instructions from the Grand President under advice of the Executive Board.

Approved by Committee on Constitution and Finance, and adopted by convention.

Resolution 17b. That after the word "arrears" in the second line of section 2, Article xi., add the following: "To the amount of twelve months' dues."

Reported unfavorably by Committee on Constitution, and referred to Committee on Finance.

Reported unfavorably by Committee on Finance. Report of committees concurred in, and resolution rejected.

Motion to go into election of officers was lost.

Resolution 17d. That the office of Grand Secretary-Treasurer and Editor of our official journal be separated and that a salary be attached to each office sufficient to recompense such officers in each case to devote his whole time to the duties of his office.

Rejected by Committee on Finance, and report of committee sustained.

Article rejected.

Resolution 57a. No local union, or the members thereof, shall solicit aid from another local union without sanction of the Executive Board.

Adopted.

Resolution 17e. That it shall be the duty of the Executive Board to appoint Deputy Grand Organizers in such districts as they deem suitable. Such deputies to receive instructions from Grand Organizer through the Executive Board. Expenses to be paid at the rate of \$2.50 per day, traveling expenses and board bill.

Approved by Committee on Constitution, except part which referred to wages.

Committee on Finance recommend that Deputy Organizer receive the rate of wages in his locality.

Adopted as recommended by Committee on Finance.

Resolution 64d. Repeal all articles xii., xiii., xv., relating to wife's funeral benefit.

Carried.

Resolution 44d. We, the members of Local Union No. 44, instruct our delegate, H. W. Sherman, to try and have passed an amendment to article xiv., section 1, to read: "On death of a member legally in benefit," to read, instead of "\$100," "that an assessment of 30 cents be levied on each member of the Brotherhood; 25 cents to go to the wife or legal heirs, 5 cents to be used as a per capita tax to pay the additional expenses incurred by this amendment; the widow or legal heirs at no time to receive more than \$1000. If the assessment at any time should exceed \$1000 it is to be used as a sinking fund. If said sinking fund reach \$1000 no assessment to be levied on the members. Should the assessment fail to reach \$1000 the widow or legal heirs are to receive the amount of the assessment."

Moved and seconded that we adopt as read.

Amended that it shall be optional with any member to take the insurance as set forth.

Amendment to amendment that the whole subject be referred to the Executive Board, and that they ascertain how many members will sign a paper to support such a scheme.

Amendment to amendment carried.

Resolutions 28c and 64b. That section 11 of article v. be changed as follows: "During the month of January of each year the Financial Secretary of the local union shall forward to the

Grand Secretary-Treasurer the sum of 50 cents for each member in good standing for the support of the official journal. The Financial Secretary shall also forward to the Grand Secretary-Treasurer the names and addresses of members paying him the sum of 50 cents, for which amount they will receive the journal.

Committee on Constitution, majority report unfavorably; minority report favorably.

Referred to Committee on Finance. Committee on Finance reported favorably.

Adopted by convention.

Time for adjournment extended to hear report from Committee on Finance.

Resolution 11. (Also same resolution from 28, 31, 44, 64 and others). That the per capita tax be raised from 10 cents per month to 15 cents per month.

Approved by committee.

Carried.

Resolution 1g, 5c, 64c (and by six other unions). That the protective fund of this organization in the hands of the local unions be transferred and paid in the future to the general office of the Grand Secretary-Treasurer.

Reported favorably by committee, but rejected by the convention.

Resolution 1d adopted as amended.

Convention adjourned at 5:30 to meet at 7 p. m. at Room 10, 158 Superior Street.

Special Evening Session.

Convention called to order at 7 p. m., President Miller in the chair.

Roll-call showed all delegates present.

Committee on Credentials discharged with thanks.

Committee on Grand Secretary-Treasurer's report reported as follows:

We, the Committee on Grand Secretary-Treasurer's report, beg leave to submit the following: We have audited the books, papers and all property belonging to office of Grand Secretary-Treasurer, and find them correct.

Balance on hand Nov. 12, 1892\$ 646 10

Total receipts for fiscal year 7,776 88

Making a total of\$8,422 98

Total expense for fiscal year 8,370 59

Balance on hand Nov. 1st, 1893..... \$52 39

(Signed) W. C. PRICKETT, of 21,
Chairman.
H. MERRICK, of 27.
P. J. FLEMING, of 24.
Q. JANSEN, of 2.
F. ZENTNER, of 18.

Moved and seconded that report be received and committee discharged. Carried.

Committee on Grand President's report discharged. Committee on Grievances and Appeals discharged. Committee on Constitution discharged. Committee on Resolutions discharged. Committee on Apprentices discharged, with thanks. Committee on Ritual discharged. Subject of souvenir next brought up. Moved and seconded that the G. S. T. accept the most desirable offer, and also use his own judgment as to whether he would have a souvenir published; carried. Next in order election of officers. Nominations for Grand President, H. Miller, Q. Jansen, C. L. White. First ballot, Miller 5, Q. Jansen 23, White 18. Miller dropped and ballot on Jansen and White. Second ballot, Jansen 27, White 19. Jansen declared elected G. P.

Nominations for First G. Vice-Prest., H. Sherman, N. Duff. Sherman 17, Duff 29. Duff declared elected First G. V. P.

Nominations for Second G. V. P., Fitzpatrick, Sherman, Hisserich, Lowenstine, Roth, Fleming. First ballot, Fitzpatrick 16, Sherman 17, Hisserich 2, Lowenstine 5, Roth 4, Fleming 1. Fleming dropped. Second ballot, Fitzpatrick 11, Sherman 27, Hisserich 9, Lowenstine 4, Roth 3. H. W. Sherman of 44 declared elected.

Nominations for Third G. V. P., Prest. and Organizer, Miller, Roth and C. L. White. Roth and White declined. Sec. instructed to cast ballot for Miller. Miller declared elected.

Nominations for G. S. T., Kelly and Prickett. Kelly 31, Prickett 15. J. T. Kelly declared elected.

Nominations for first member of E. B., Vives, O'Brien, Roth, Fleming, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Hisserich and Gilbert. First ballot, Vives 9, O'Brien 4, Roth 3, Fleming 6, Fitzpatrick 20, Hisserich 1, Gilbert 3. Second ballot, Vives 10, O'Brien 6, Fleming 6, Fitzpatrick 28. Third ballot, Vives 17, Fitzpatrick 28. Fitzpatrick declared elected.

Nominations on second member of E. B., Roth, Vives, White, Fleming. First ballot, Roth 11, Vives 17, White 13, Fleming 5. Second ballot, Vives 32, White 14. Vives declared elected.

Nominations for third member of E. B., Roth, Fleming, Hisserich, Lowenstine. First ballot, Roth 28, Fleming 8, Hisserich 2, Lowenstine 7. Roth declared elected.

Nominations for fourth member of E. B., Fleming, Prickett, Lowenstine. First ballot, Fleming 23, Prickett 23, Lowenstine 1. Second ballot, Prickett 25, Fleming 21. Prickett declared elected.

Grand officers to serve for two years:

Grand President, Q. Jansen of No. 2.

First G. Vice-Prest., N. Duff of No. 16.

Second G. Vice-Prest., H. W. Sherman of No. 44.

Third G. Vice-Prest. and G. Org., H. Miller of No. 1.

Grand Secy. and Treas., J. T. Kelly of No. 64.

First member of E. B., J. W. Fitzpatrick of No. 28.

Second member of E. B., J. J. Vives of No. 4.

Third member of E. B., F. J. Roth of No. 57.

Fourth member of E. B., W. C. Prickett of No. 21.

Delegates to convention of A. F. of L., Q. Jansen, No. 2, and C. L. White, No. 9.

Convention adjourned at 10:50 p. m.

Sixth Day—Morning Session.

Convention called to order at 9:15 a. m. Roll call of delegates. Del. White of No. 1 absent all day. McCarthy, Keating, White, No. 9, Gilbert, O'Brien, Casey, Hisserich forty minutes late; McMahon of No. 3 and Ivary one hour late; Healy one and one half hours late.

Minutes of afternoon and evening sessions read and approved.

Moved and carried that the installation of officers be made the last order of business before adjournment.

On motion it was decided to take up selection of city for next convention. Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Washington and Brooklyn were placed in nomination. Delegate Fleming of No. 24, in placing Minneapolis in nomination, stated that his Union would pay hotel expenses of delegates and entertain them royally, and further, that the President of the Chamber of Commerce agreed to furnish \$1000.00 to cover expenses of convention. On fourth ballot Minneapolis was chosen as the place for the next convention by a vote of 26 to 20.

Delegate McMahon of No. 3, read extracts from letter written by T. P. Ruane, president of No. 36, to Grand President Miller in regard to trouble between No. 3 and surrounding locals, and requested that said letter be spread on minutes; no objection being offered it was so ordered.

Moved and carried that letter from T. P. Ruane be turned over to the Executive Board for their decision.

Resolution 3f. We hereby enter a protest against the action of the convention, as the evidence in the case did not warrant the decision, and that they would appeal to the Executive Board and submit all old evidence and much new evidence on the subject.

Signed, J. P. McMAHON.

Moved and carried that convention adjourn until 2 p. m. to give committee time to report.

Adjourned at 11:45 a. m.

Sixth Day—Afternoon Session.

Convention called to order at 2 p. m. President Miller in the chair.

The following delegates were absent: C. E. White, Al. Smith, L. L. Johnson, W. W. Gilbert, H. Merrick, Jas. O'Brien, Jas. P. Casey.

Reading of minutes of morning session.

The following correction was made: Additional evidence having been brought before the convention, it was ordered that the new evidence be referred to the Executive Board.

Committee on finance reported that they had looked over the accounts in the Grand President's report, and while receipts could not be produced for all items of expense, yet, as the amount of the expense was very moderate, the committee recommended the acceptance of the report, but would recommend that a better system of bookkeeping be used in the future. Report accepted and committee discharged.

At 2:30 convention took a recess of 20 minutes to allow old Executive Board a chance to meet.

Convention reassembled at 2:50.

Resolution 3. We, the delegates from Union No. 3, extend our heartfelt thanks to the officers and members of No. 16 for the courteous manner in which they entertained us while in their city.

To the Officers and Brothers of Local No. 16, Cleveland, Ohio:

BROTHERS—We, the delegates of the National Brotherhood, in convention assembled, desiring to show our appreciation of the efforts made to entertain us during our stay in your city and to express our gratitude for the untiring energy and graceful hospitality extended to us, and the unselfish courtesy shown by remaining in the background and permitting us to monopolize the attention of the fair sex, do resolve, that we extend to No. 16 our heartfelt thanks, and express the wish that the cordial relations now existing may never cease, and

that Local No. 16 may prosper and grow greater as it grows older.

Installation of officers. First Grand Vice-President Healy installed the new officers. President Miller made a very appropriate address as he handed the gavel to Vice-President Healy to be presented by him to the new President.

A vote of thanks was extended to all who had assisted in entertaining the delegates, including the School of Technology, laundry workers, etc.

Convention adjourned at 3 p. m. to meet in Minneapolis on the second Monday of November, 1895.

J. T. KELLY,
Grand Secretary-Treasurer.

Amendments to Constitution Adopted by the Third Annual Convention, Held at Cleveland, O., Nov. 13th, 1893.

Art. III., Sec. 2. More than one local union may be chartered in the same city, provided the L. U. or unions already chartered offer no reasonable objections. But if objections are raised said objections must be filed with the G. S. T. within ten days, to be submitted by him to the E. B. Should the E. B. approve of such objections said charter shall not be issued. Each branch of the trade should have its own L. U., if there are a sufficient number of workers in each branch to justify it.

Art. V., Secs. 6 and 7. Change 10 cents per month for each member to 15 cents.

Art. V., Sec. 11. During the month of January of each year the treasurer of each L. U. shall forward to the G. S. T. the sum of 50 cents for each member in good standing, for the support of the official journal, and the F. S. shall also forward the names and addresses of members paying to him the sum of 50 cents, for which amount they will receive the journal.

Art. VI., Sec. 1. Insert word "male" after word "any" in first line.

Art. VI., Sec. 6—Apprentices. Apprentices may be received into the union upon payment of such initiation fee as may be decided on by the L. U. They shall be classed as the first, second, third and fourth-class apprentices, and shall carry cards designating their class. The fourth class shall consist of apprentices who have served six months or less; third class, those who have served six months and less than one year; second class, those who have served one year and less than two years; first class, those over two years. All those serving three years shall be regarded as journeymen. Promotions from a lower to a higher class shall be made upon examination, and all locals issuing cards to apprentices shall state the class to which they belong. Second and third-class apprentices shall be admitted to the meetings, but shall not have voice or vote. First-class apprentices shall have vote on all matters, but can not hold office. All classes shall be entitled to receive all other benefits. Local unions shall establish a scale of wages for apprentices within their jurisdiction.

Art. XII., Sec. 1. The wife or legal heirs of any member nine months in fellowship and in good standing shall, upon his death, receive \$100.00.

Art. XII., Sec. 2. Leave out wife's funeral benefit.

Art. XIII., Secs. 1 and 2. Repealed.

Art. XV., Sec. 1. In first line leave out words, "or his wife."

Sec. 8. Add the date of his initiation, and union in which he was initiated, and also the name and address of his parents or heirs-at-law.

Art. XVIII., Sec. 1. Any member who retires from the electrical trade may apply to the F. S. for a withdrawal card, and under no other circumstances shall such a card be granted. If he remains a member he shall not be eligible to office, either grand or local. A member can sever connection with the Brotherhood by resignation, provided the resignation be accepted.

Art. XIX., Sec. 10. Any local union going on a strike without the sanction of the E. B. shall be suspended or expelled.

Art. XIX., Sec. 19. No local union or a member thereof shall solicit aid from another L. U. without the sanction of the E. B.

Art. XX., Sec. 1. Change "annually" to "bi-annually."

Art. XX., Sec. 9. No L. U. shall be entitled to representation that is one month in arrears on the first of the month in which the National Convention meets, and no payment of the per capita to be received outside of the office of G. S. T.

Art. XX., Sec. 12. After word "delegate," second line, add word "Grand."

Art. XX., Sec. 13. The grand officers shall be required to attend the N. C., and their expenses shall be paid out of the general fund. They shall have voice and vote, but shall not be entitled to represent any L. U.

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Art. XXI., Sec. 1. Change "one" to "two," last word in fourth line.

Art. XXI., Sec. 2. Make fourth line read, "construed to include the G. P. or the G. S.-T. only when he is acting in."

Art. XXII., Sec. 1. The office of the G. P. shall be a salaried one only when he is acting in his official capacity, and in such case his service shall be paid out of the general fund at the rate of \$5 per day for actual time lost. This must not be construed to include his expenses, which must be kept at a minimum. He shall also receive \$10 per month for expenses of correspondence, etc.

Make Secs. 2 and 3 of this Art. Secs. 3 and 4, respectively.

Art. XXIII., Sec. 2. The Third G. V. P. shall also be the Grand Organizer. He shall receive a salary of \$75 per month and expenses while on the road; expenses not to exceed \$2 per day, exclusive of railroad fare.

Art. XXIII., Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Grand Organizer to use his best endeavors to organize electrical workers of the United States. He shall act under instructions of the G. P., under advice of the E. B., and shall appoint deputy organizers in each State.

Art. XXIV., Sec. 2. Leave out all after the word "journal," in seventh line.

Art. XXIV., Sec. 3. The G. S.-T. shall make a quarterly report to all local unions, in writing, stating therein the receipts and expenditures of his office, and from what sources received and for what paid. He shall also publish an annual report of his work, and submit the same to the E. B., and shall make a biennial report to be submitted to the N. C., and shall perform such other duties as are required of him by this Constitution.

Art. XXV., Sec. 6. The E. B. shall appoint deputy grand organizers in such districts as they deem suitable; such deputies to receive instructions from the Grand Organizer under the direction of the E. B. Said organizers shall receive the rate of wages paid in their locality and traveling expenses.

Art. XXXIV., Sec. 2. After receiving from local unions a record of votes cast for and against any constitutional amendment, the G. S.-T. shall, within sixty days, send to the local unions a report of the vote cast for and against the proposed amendments.

Page 35, fourth parliamentary rule, strike out the word "politics."

A Telephonic Incident.

BY W. S. H.

John R. Smith was sitting in his New York office one day in the fall of 1899. He had been taking it easy for a little while, and had fallen into a reflective, contemplative mood, little in keeping with his usually brisk and brusque manner.

Mr. Smith occupied an unique position in the commercial, political and intercontinental social world. If there ever could be a position unique than any other he had an unclouded title to the same.

He had been for some months the chief operator of the great Intercontinental Telegraph Company, with headquarters in New York, and branch offices in London and Paris and at all the continental capitals, while the company's sub-stations were scattered all over the rest of the globe. It was Mr. Smith's particular business to serve the high and mighty dignitaries of the earth with telephonic facilities for that personal communication which had grown in the summer of '99 to be such an important part of the business.

He was a young man with just the right linguistic attainments and was as skilful in his use of the tongues of the world as an elevated railroad conductor used to be in his use of the Queen's English. Indeed, it was said, that when it came to learning the pronunciation of the names of some of the potentates of the sphere, Mr. Smith had availed himself of the services of a certain red-moustached conductor on the Manhattan, who was never known to be understood but by one man, and he a Sanscrit professor, who used to ride with this particular conductor as a matter of pronunciation refreshment.

There was a sudden ring at the young man's elbow, a not unmusical ring from a gold-plated bell with a large and bewildering diamond upon its embossed top.

"Hello, there, Calcutta; what's that you say? Oh, I beg pardon, I thought it was Calcutta. Hello, St. Petersburg, hello; go ahead, St. Petersburg; how are you? Is that so? When'd it happen? Last night; been kept quiet until now! Well, well, that's tough, Pete. Smashed up the old man's best rig, eh? Well, there may be something in the world after all better than being a czar. How's that? The czar wants to talk with Wales, old boy. Hold on a minute, hold on there; wait a half a minute, can't you? There's somebody on this line

wants to talk with Bill of Berlin—there now, Lunnon; say, is Wales, his kinglets, in? No? Well, tell him his old enemy, the czar, has had a bad night. A nihilist, who'd just been returned from the United States got loose and blew the old man up about eight last night. No, no special harm done, a rib or two broken, nothing to speak of—for the czar. Wales's out of town, is he? When'd he go? This morning? All right; don't make much if any difference anyway; good old mother left things in apple pie order. So long, old man; see you later; good bye. Eh? What's that? When am I coming over? Well, maybe I'll take the next air ship; she leaves at 11. If I can get some of the boys to look after things, maybe I'll run in on you for lunch to-morrow, if I don't today. Good bye, old man; see you later."

Mr. Smith hung up his telephone and settled himself down in his chair and began ruminating where he left off when the interruption occurred. He had just gotten himself into trim for a good quiet time all by himself when the bell rang again, this time with a sharp, strong tingle.

"Hello, hello, hel-lo! Who-is-it-you-want? Who's that ringing this bell? Say, let up there; do you think this is a public exchange or a—well, well, now, if you don't quit that—ah, I beg pardon, it's Washington, is it? Is this you, Mr. Depew? How do you do, Mr. Depew; glad to see you; how's everything? What can I do for you this morning? You did? To-day? Well, well that's good; and you read 'em the riot act, did you? What's that? Told 'em if they—tried—to—warn—over—the—Sherman—act—you'd—resign. Something don't work well with the wire; there, now, Mr. Depew, that's better. You want me to tell Harrison about it in London—all right, all right; but say, Mr. Depew—Doctor—Chauncey, old boy, I say, wait a minute till I ring him up—say there, who's that? Ah, Mr. Depew, now I get you; that's better. Won't you talk with Ben yourself? All right, there you are; go ahead."

And the suave young man left the president and the minister he had once upon a time tried very eloquently to make president a second time to a conversation which lasted some five or ten minutes. It was nearing lunch time. The representative of the Intercontinental Telephone Company never liked to wait for his meals. So he broke in on the conversation with:

"Sorry to interrupt you gentlemen, but I've got to eat. See you latter. What? You're not through yet? Well, take three minutes more, and be quick about it."

The Intercontinental Telephone Company, it might be well to state in passing, had just acquired fee simple to ten more States; had bought all but three Legislatures, and was negotiating for the balance of Congress though, as the president of the company languidly said in one of his daily papers, it didn't make much difference to him whether he bought the rest of Congress or not; it was getting to be somewhat of a drug on the market.

Mr. Smith went out to lunch with a friend over in Philadelphia and came back with a comfortable sort of a sleepy, well-fed feeling which the air boat trip, always a gentle soporific, accentuated.

He found the office in a regular muddle. The assistant who had been on duty in his absence was a shade off in his Russian and his Spanish was more apt to crawl around in the short clothes of Ollendorf than in the more mature garb of Madrid. He had tried to get connection between Rome and Washington, as the Pope wanted to have a chat with the ablegate, and in the making of the connection he got St. Petersburg and the Spanish capital all tangled up. Before help came he had nearly every wire on the potentate circuit jingling like mad. Grim old Li, who had hung onto life like a turtle to its bony hide, was chattering Chinese from Nankin; the stiff-backed young president of Greece, just in from looking after his fences up at Thermopole, was answering what he thought was a query as to a protectorate in a particularly pompous tone of voice; there was a mixture of onions and beer as a menial of the Berliner blustered a message from his master through a fuzzy pair of mustachios that caught up the gutters and sent them on their way with the noise of a calliope in the last stages of pulmonic decay, and somebody from South Africa had tried to get in his oar in the interests of another free State, which he was booming for continental consideration.

Things were in pretty much of a mess. But it didn't take long to straighten them out. Not when Mr. Smith was on deck.

In less than ten minutes he had the whole crowd in good humor and was buying a corner lot in Jerusalem on the side from a friend who had just platted a new addition and was trying to unload.

Then he fell to ruminating again, and this time with more satisfaction to himself. In the next half hour he carried out what he had been trying to evolve all the forenoon—how he could clear the

lines so that he might make connections with himself all the way around the world.

He caught the wire at an opportune moment, made all the connections in good shape, got a free line all the way round and there he sat with a look of charming repose upon his face, his mouth at the transmitter and the tube at his ear enjoying the supreme satisfaction of being the first man who had ever heard himself talk around the world—Minneapolis Journal.

The Electric Search-light.

When the light of an electric arc-lamp is concentrated by means of a properly-constructed mirror, so as to make a dense beam, it is called a search-light. With large carbon rods and a current of from fifty to a hundred amperes, it is possible to produce a beam with an intensity of a hundred million candles, or even more. The search-light on Mount Washington last year was seen, on favorable occasions, a hundred miles away.

This powerful light has not been put to many uses hitherto, but it is now likely to come into more general use. By employing large lenses of proper focal length it has been found possible to project pictures upon the clouds as upon a great screen. The pictures to be thus projected may be prepared in stencil on sheets of tin or iron. Advertisements prepared in this way may be read a mile or more away, as the letters may be more than a hundred feet long. So the cloudy sky may soon be made an advertising sheet!

When the unobstructed beam is projected vertically upwards in what we call clear air in the night, it may be easily seen for miles around, looking like the tail of a comet. With this weather forecasts can be given by a series of flashes of long and short duration, constituting a code of signals, and thus the probable changes in the weather announced.

In a similar manner steamships, in a fog at night, may indicate their whereabouts by a series of flashes, which are more easily seen in the dark than a continuous unchanging light. Such a light has already been placed in some lighthouses, and would be in many but for the difficulty in providing the necessary power to produce them in many places where lighthouses are needed.

During the siege of Paris there was great difficulty in getting information into or out of the city, but a searchlight, such as can be easily had now, would have enabled it or any other beleaguered city to communicate with the rest of the world with comparative ease and safety. It has been suggested that with our powerful search-lights it would be possible to communicate with the planet Mars, if it should chance to be peopled with intelligences as well equipped with lights and telescopes as we are.

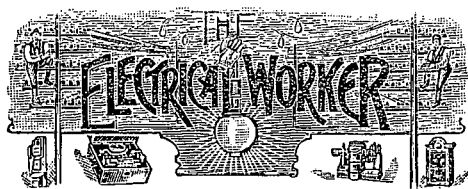
A. E. DOLBEAR.

Recent Experiments with Storage Batteries.

The application of the storage battery to the propulsion of street-railway cars is being again tested on a large scale, this time on the Second avenue line in New York City, and under conditions which seem likely to determine, for the present at least, whether the system is or is not a commercially practicable one. The work is being carried on in the most thorough and systematic manner under the supervision of skillful and experienced electrical engineers, and great pains are being taken to determine what is, in fact, the vital point of the whole problem, viz., the actual cost of operation. The question is no longer merely one of practicability, for it is admitted that on lines with moderate grades, not too much obstructed with snow in winter, storage-battery traction may be depended upon to perform the service required. Thus far the figures of the Second avenue line, with only six cars in operation, show that the cost of power, including everything properly belonging under the head, is 9.32 cents per car mile. Horse traction is usually reckoned at from 10 to 11 cents per car mile.

The Niagara Power Plant.

A large contract for electrical machinery for the Niagara plant has been awarded to the Westinghouse Company, of Pittsburgh. The system which has been adopted is known as the Tesla polyphase. The present contract calls for three 5000-horse-power generators with a corresponding equipment of motors, switches, etc. The rotating fields are carried on the upper ends of vertical shafts and are thus coupled direct to the turbines. The upward pressure of the water supports the entire weight of the turbines, shafts and rotating parts of the generators, thus doing away with nearly all the step friction. The electromotive force of the dynamos will be from 2000 to 2400 volts, which will be raised and lowered by transformers at different points as required. The system adopted would seem to provide for every possible requirement of an electric service, either in the way of illumination or power.



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St. Louis, Mo., December, 1893.

Advertising Rates on Application.



Mr. G. J. O'Reilly is no longer connected with
the ELECTRICAL WORKER, and has no authority to
represent it in any capacity.

We hope that all our old subscribers will renew
their subscriptions promptly and also try and get
their friends to subscribe.

Owing to the absence of the editorial force of
the ELECTRICAL WORKER on account of the con-
vention, the WORKER did not make its appearance
in November, but we hope that the present issue
will compensate our readers for what they lost in
November.

SINCE the delegates to the third annual con-
vention saw fit to re-elect their humble servant to the
honorable and responsible position of Grand Sec-
retary-Treasurer and editor of the ELECTRICAL
WORKER, we extend to them and to the members
of the Brotherhood our hearty thanks and will en-
deavor in the future, as we have in the past, to per-
form the multifarious duties of our office to the best
of our ability. Wishing all our members and
readers a merry Christmas and a happy New Year,
we are yours to command.

As our local unions will hold their semi-annual
election of officers the last meeting night in this
month the Secretary of each union should imme-
diately forward to this office the names and ad-
resses of the officers elected for the next term on
the regular blank furnished for that purpose. This
matter is often neglected, and much delay and con-
fusion is caused thereby. The official blanks, prop-
erly filled out, should be returned to this office be-
fore January 10th, so that the directory in the jour-
nal can be corrected in time for the January issue.

We earnestly request the secretary of each union
to send in the name and address of every member
in good standing, so that we can correct our mail-

ing list for the new year, and we will promise that
if this is done and all subsequent changes are
promptly reported, no member will have cause to
complain during the coming year that he does not
receive his paper regularly. When THE WORKER
fails to show up at the regular time notify this
office by postal card, giving name and address
plainly, also number of union, and if a change of
address has been made give old address as well as
present address. Often in sending in a long list
of members the secretary makes a slight mistake
in street or number, or does not write the address
plainly, and the paper is returned. If the instruc-
tions here given are followed out we will soon have
our mailing list correct and everyone will be happy.

The eighteenth order of business in our meet-
ings is "Discussions on Practical Electrical Sub-
jects." As education is one of our cardinal prin-
ciples we should endeavor as far as possible to
make our meetings a school of instruction where
we can learn both theoretically and practically the
underlying principles of our trade. During the
recent convention in Cleveland, Professor E. P.
Roberts, President of the Correspondence School
of Technology, invited the delegates to spend an
evening at his school. The invitation was ac-
cepted, and during the evening the subject of
lectures was brought up. It was evident, however,
that a union could not afford to hire a lecturer to
deliver a course, and Professor Roberts suggested
that if a sufficient number of unions would sub-
scribe \$2.00 each month he would prepare a course
of lectures covering a wide range of practical sub-
jects and furnish each union thus subscribing a
typewritten copy of the lecture with full instruc-
tions how to conduct the experiments, etc. In
nearly every case the necessary apparatus could be
borrowed for the occasion from some company, and
thus, at a small expense, the members can have
the benefit of a course in practical electricity and
at the same time have the satisfaction of perform-
ing the experiments themselves. As this is a good
opportunity to carry out the spirit of our constitu-
tion we hope a sufficient number of unions will
avail themselves of it.

"Horrible Death of a Lineman" was one of the
headings that appeared in the morning papers.
Another bright young life has gone out. Another
fatal accident has been added to the already long
list of fatalities in St. Louis, and as usual the
manager of the company claims that it was the
man's own fault, because he did not wear rubber
gloves, but had nothing to say as to why the line
was grounded, why the current was on a street
lamp at 9 a. m., or why the lamp was not insulated
from the hanging wire. This matter should be thor-
oughly investigated by the union and the blame
located where it belongs. Fatal accidents have
been so numerous during the past few years that
to-day it is almost absolutely impossible for a line-
man to get an insurance policy. It is time that we
know what safeguards should be used and what
protection we can expect from them, and then if an
accident should occur we would know who was to
blame. The list of fatal accidents in St. Louis
among linemen is a long one—nearly two dozen in
the last two years—while the list of serious acci-
dents runs into the hundreds. The records in
other large cities are nearly as bad. It is time that
something was done, and if the present laws in
regard to the responsibility of electrical employers
are defective they should be amended at once. We
trust that our unions in the different cities will
make this a study, try in all cases of accident to
locate the responsibility and apply some remedy to
prevent as far as possible such accidents in the
future.

The third convention of the National Brother-
hood of Electrical Workers is a thing of the past,
and with this issue of THE WORKER the delibera-
tions of the convention are submitted to the local
unions for approval or rejection. The unions
were all ably represented, and what was passed by

the delegates after thoroughly considering all the
arguments advanced for and against a measure
should be carefully considered by the unions before
rejecting any of the amendments. The raising of
the per capita tax was an imperative necessity, on
account of the added expense of a Grand Organ-
izer for the next two years, and even with this in-
crease of five cents the per capita is still lower
than in any other national organization. Increas-
ing the price of the journal we hope will meet
with favor among all members, as they should
pretty well know by this time that it is impossible
to publish a paper of the size and quality of THE
WORKER for the price charged last year. The
article on apprentices should receive the attention
it deserves, and when it becomes a law we hope
that all unions will remodel their by-laws imme-
diately to meet its requirement and see that it is
strictly enforced. The repeal of the article relat-
ing to a wife's funeral benefits was brought about
by the fact that unions pay no attention to the
health of an applicant's wife, and rather than go
to the delicate task of inquiring into the physical
condition of a member's wife it was thought best to
repeal the whole article. There were also a num-
ber of other arguments advanced against and very
few for it. We call special attention to Sec. 10 of
Art. xix, and members need only refer to the past
history of their union to see the force of it. The
change from annual to biennial conventions can
also be considered a wise move when we consider
the expense of a convention both to our locals and
to the national organization and the small amount
of matter that can possibly come before a conven-
tion every year. Giving the Grand Organizer a
regular salary and keeping him on the road for the
next two years is also a wise move, as there are
large sections of the country not yet organized, and
it will certainly keep him busy for two years to
organize the unorganized cities of the United
States and also strengthen the organization in
some cities where union principles seem to be
dying out. The other amendments and additions
to our constitution are all timely and should meet
with hearty approval.

Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor is in session this week
in Chicago. President Gompers, in his annual
report, comes out strongly in favor of an eight-
hour day and says that the present depression in
business can be attributed to over production
caused by long hours and the continual introduc-
tion of labor-saving machines. He also urges the
enforcement of the Geary Law, the establishment
of a Department of Labor, said department to have
charge of the Census Bureau; the enforcement of
the alien contract labor law and Government
ownership of the telegraph.

A resolution covering the last recommendation
was presented by Delegate W. B. Prescott, Presi-
dent of the I. T. U., as follows:

WHEREAS, The telegraph, like the postal system,
is a means for the dissemination of intelligence
among the people, and one which in its earliest
history was constructed, owned and operated
under the supervision of officers of the Govern-
ment; and

WHEREAS, Since its passage from public to pri-
vate control it has grown to be one of the most
odious and tyrannical monopolies with which the
people are afflicted, which extorts from an unwill-
ing, helpless and long-suffering public dividends
on four and five times its real value, and the man-
agement of which is notoriously inefficient, expen-
sive and demoralizing; and

WHEREAS, The International Typographical
Union, an organization forming part of this body,
at its last session unanimously resolved on an
aggressive movement in favor of restoration to
governmental ownership and control of the tele-
graphic system of the country; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor,
representing the organized trade and labor unions
of the United States, that in taking this stand the
International Typographical Union has the cordial
and earnest support of this body and of the various
organizations of which it is composed; and be it
further

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Resolved, That the president of this federation be directed immediately on adjournment of this session, to communicate with all the various international, national and central labor unions, and also with all State and local federations entitled to representation in this body, informing them of this action, in order that each may impress upon Senators and Representatives in Congress the necessity for the speedy enactment of this measure of reform into law, and that said international, national and central labor unions and State and local federations be requested to appoint sub-committees to co-operate with and place themselves in communication with the I. T. U. committee at Washington; and be it still further

Resolved, That we, the delegates present at this session, pledge ourselves, on returning to our homes, to inaugurate an energetic campaign in furtherance of this measure, not only among our respective organizations, but also in the communities in which we live, and that our best efforts will be directed to compass the defeat of all candidates for legislative positions, national and State, who will not unqualifiedly pledge themselves to support governmental ownership and operation of the telegraph.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary and attested by the seal of this federation, be forwarded to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives at the National Capital.

In Memoriam.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, in His all-wise providence, to remove from us, by death, our brother, J. Lewis Main; and

WHEREAS, This union has thereby lost a devoted brother, the bereaved wife and children a devoted husband and kind father, and the community a respected citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, it is with the deepest sense of loss that we record the death of our beloved brother; that we respectfully tender to the bereaved wife and family our sincere sympathy and condolence in this, their sad trial and affliction; and, as a further token of respect for our deceased brother, that we drape our charter in mourning for sixty days; that these resolutions be published in one of our city papers and in the journal of the ELECTRICAL WORKER, and spread upon the minutes of our local union.

G. W. SPELLMAN,
H. MEIRICK,
C. HOLT,
Committee.

Union No. 27, Baltimore.

The Hope of Labor.

To every right-thinking person it must be plain that the best interest of labor lies in organization. So many changes have been and are being wrought in the condition of the working classes in the relations to other forces that go to make up the affairs and interests of the nation, that organization in some form or other is necessary in order that labor may know just where it stands. Nearly every other force is thoroughly organized and recognized by the State. Labor alone is in a disorganized condition, and at a disadvantage in the effort to secure its rights. It can not depend upon the State for aid in its struggle to obtain a just share of the benefits every portion of society should and would enjoy as a result of the changes going on in our social system, did justice reign. Labor, we say, should know just where it stands, and should know how to make the best possible use of that knowledge. Wealth organizes, takes on the form of law, and moves unhindered toward the goal of its ambition, also its pathway is strewn with the wrecks of private fortunes, murdered men, women and children, maimed and helpless workmen, and a train of evils that sometimes leads to open revolt and causes apprehension for the future of government. And all this because labor is defrauded, through the discriminations of the law, out of the good things that should belong to it as well as capital as a consequence of the many inventions science and genius have blessed the world with. The State can not help labor to any great degree at this time, nor will it ever help labor until labor first learns to help itself. The first step in that direction is to organize; thoroughly organize every man and woman who works for wages. After organization will come knowledge, and along with knowledge will come power. With knowledge and power that high sense of justice which prevents any class of men from unjustly exacting from another class that which is not their due will be enthroned, and labor will come into its kingdom—the kingdom of right, justice, equality before the law. Organization is labor's hope.—*Labor Signal*.

Third Annual Convention of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

If the eyes of the few men who met in a small room in St. Louis, on Nov. 21, 1891, could have penetrated the misty veil of the future and rested on the convention hall at Cleveland on Nov. 13, 1893, what a cheer would have echoed from the bare walls.

The wildest dreams of the most enthusiastic have been realized. The organization which first saw the light of day only two years ago has spread with such rapidity that delegates from the Atlantic to the capital of Mormondom and from the falls of Minnehaha to the Crescent City responded as the roll of delegates was called.

A large number of delegates arrived on Saturday, and on Saturday evening they attended an open meeting of No. 16. In addition to the Electrical Workers there were present a number of ladies from the Laundry Workers' Union, and also representatives from other trade unions. There was the usual flow of oratory on such occasions. Bro. J. I. Jennings of No. 16 presided and welcomed the delegates in a rousing speech. Grand President Miller spoke at length on the benefits of organization. H. W. Sherman of Rochester brought down the house with his eloquence, and if it were not for the fact that he is already in harness would have captivated some of the fair listeners. C. W. Hoadley of New York was the polished orator of the occasion, and his eloquent words and sound logic were received with hearty applause. Bros. Roth and Prickett and a number of other delegates electrified the audience. After such oratory we confess it was rather embarrassing for the fair laundry workers to say much. But the president of that organization, although blushing like a June rose, soon convinced the delegates that women had ideas of their own and were not afraid to express them.

At the Monday sessions only routine business was transacted, but on Tuesday the convention had settled down to business and a climax was reached in the afternoon, when the resolution from No. 3 to make the relations of No. 5468 A. F. of L. and the Brotherhood a special order of business was called up. Delegate C. W. Hoadley opened the case for No. 3, and for a moment we thought ourselves in some court room listening to the argument of some famous lawyer pleading for his client. Delegates McMahon, Ivary, Bergen and Keating also waxed eloquent on the subject and No. 3 can certainly feel proud of the able manner in which it was represented. It seems that it is only a matter that affects a delegate's pocket or his union that can arouse him, and two delegates who had hitherto said very little distinguished themselves on this occasion. O'Brien waxed eloquent for the rights of the local in the City of Churches and Casey, "never on your natural life Casey," scored a triumph that many an orator would be proud of.

On Wednesday night the delegates attended a ball given in their honor by Local Union No. 16. We have attended several balls in our lifetime and must say that this was the best arranged and conducted ball we ever attended. The large hall was filled with as thoroughly a representative lot of union men and women as ever tripped the light fantastic to the strains of classic music. The supper was in keeping with the rest.

Thursday morning—well, we will let our poetical friend tell that, as the mantle of some bard seems to have fallen on one of our grand officers.

On Thursday night the delegates, on invitation of Professor Roberts, President of the Correspondence School of Technology, visited the rooms of the school in a body. Professor Roberts and staff of assistants welcomed the delegates, passed around the cigars and seemed to have a pleasant word for everyone. Professor Roberts briefly explained the method of teaching used in the school and showed some fine samples of work done by pupils and a

number of plans and drawings for various kinds of electrical work.

Prof. Roberts gave the boys a short talk on the principles of wiring calculations and the law of the B. & S. gauge. The delegates took a deep interest in the lecture, and at its conclusion asked a number of questions both on the subject of the lecture and on general electrical topics, all of which were promptly answered and many of them illustrated by practical experiments.

Luncheon was served, during which the officers of the school chatted pleasantly with the delegates, and it is needless to say that the evening was both pleasantly and profitably spent, and as the delegates took their departure a hearty vote of thanks was extended to Prof. Roberts and his assistants.

Friday was a day of hard work for the delegates, as they began to feel that it was time for them to wind up the business of the convention and go home. Accordingly an evening session was decided on and the delegates assembled at 7 o'clock to elect officers for ensuing two years. As was to be expected, the election was a lively one and a dark horse carried off the honors. We use the expression "dark horse" with a little reserve, for while our worthy Grand President was a dark horse on the morning of Nov. 13th, he was no longer such on the evening of the 17th, as his work during five days of the convention showed him to be a man eminently qualified to fill the highest position in the Brotherhood.

As will be seen from the report of the convention, five of the old officers were re-elected, and as they are all well known to the readers of the ELECTRICAL WORKER it will be unnecessary to say anything about them. The new men added to the Executive Board are all able and energetic, and will no doubt add much to their already well-established reputations during the next two years. Bro. Duff is a leading light in No. 16 and well known among the trade unions of Cleveland; Bro. Sherman, of No. 44, has always been a leading member in his union, and at the convention acted with such energy, judgment, and at times rose to such flights of eloquence that his election was a foregone conclusion, and the electrical workers of the "little inland city" can well feel proud of their representative; Bro. Fitzpatrick, ex-president and now the able Press Secretary of No. 28, was one of the shining lights of the convention; he has had extensive experience both in practical electrical work and in the field of organized labor, and brought such good common sense to bear on all important subjects brought before the convention that we can look for some good work from him in the future.

The most important business on Saturday was the selection of a city for our next convention. The race soon narrowed down to two cities—the National Capital and the Flour City. The able representative of the Great Northern, however, offered such substantial inducements that Minneapolis won by a neck, and while many of the delegates to the next convention would like to view the sights at Washington at the expense of their locals, they will no doubt feel reconciled when they see the greatness of the city near the falls of Minnehaha's "laughing waters."

As this practically wound up the business of the convention the delegates began to look up the time-tables and prepare to take the first train to their respective homes.

While a few delegates may have been a little disappointed that some measure they championed did not pass, or that official or conventional honors did not go to their city or union, we believe on the whole all felt that the work of the convention was well done and that they could return to their locals feeling justly proud of the third annual convention of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Copies of the group of delegates to the third annual convention can be obtained from John H. Ryder, 211 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio, at \$1.00 per copy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Press Secretary, though an officer of the Local Union, is really a resident correspondent of the ELECTRICAL WORKER, and should keep his paper thoroughly posted on all matters pertaining to the electrical industry in the vicinity he represents. New plants, extensions of old ones, new electric roads, state of trade, new ideas, electrical novelties and accidents are a few of the topics to report on. Please notice that the minutes of the meetings are not required, except the report of new officers, and such matter as may be of general interest to all members.]

ST. LOUIS.

DEC. 4, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Brother Chas. O. Cheatham, a trimmer for the Municipal Electric Light and Power Company, was instantly killed at 9 a. m. on December 11th while trimming the lamp that illuminates the transparent sign in front of Brandt's shoe store, corner of Broadway and Lucas avenue. He raised the window, and leaning out, grasped with his right hand the lamp and drew it towards him, and with his left hand reached up and caught hold of the pulley-rope used to raise and lower the light, it being his intention to fasten the lamp to a hook in the sign while he renewed the carbons. At the instant his left hand touched the pulley-rope two salesmen in the store saw a flash of light and the lifeless body of Brother Cheatham fell onto a network of wires. I have been unable, as yet, to learn exactly how the accident occurred, but hope that our union will investigate the matter thoroughly. As usual, the manager of the company says that it was the man's own fault; that he violated the rules of the company by not wearing rubber gloves while trimming. And, yet, I have heard trimmers say that if they wore gloves all day they could not get through with their work. J.

At the meeting of No. 1, Saturday, Dec. 2nd, Bro. White, one of No. 1's delegates to the recent National Convention at Cleveland, promised the union a report, but failed most egregiously to make one, but, by his bullying and braggadocio roused the ire of nearly every brother present, and caused a discussion that to a stranger would be very disgusting, but to the brothers present it did not seem so. The meeting was perfectly willing that Bro. White should say his part if he would do so in a becoming manner. But No. 1 is not made up of a class of men that are to be browbeaten or bullied out of their rights. No. 1 elected delegates, paid them and instructed them, and if they failed to do their duty No. 1 wants to know why, and will know. A ring seems to have been formed, but they have left too much good stuff outside to have a ghost of a show. Those that breed discord will find that it rebounds and does them more harm than it does the cause. No. 1 does not approve of aggressive measures until forced to resort to them, or be trampled on; then she rises in her might, and things look blue for the transgressor. I hope we will have more harmony in the future.

A word of advice to electrical workers generally: Now is the time to choose your officers for the ensuing term. Do not choose without thinking it over well. Look back and see what has been accomplished by those holding the responsible places in the past and study what kind of men they are, and if you are satisfied they have done as well as circumstances would permit, choose their like to succeed them. But after you have elected them don't stop there; give them your undivided assistance. If you see any way through difficulties let them know of it. Remember each brother can lighten the work wonderfully by so doing. Every one does not see things just the same, and even if your plans do not harmonize with some others, they may suggest a way out, and thereby be of help. Work as brothers should, together; help one another, and almost impossibilities will be accomplished with such ease that it will be surprising. As harmony is an essential feature in an organiza-

tion, try to have it, or as near as you can. Give way at times on trivial matters, and on important ones see that every point is well proven before you relinquish your stand. Officers, remember when you are honored by a majority vote do the duties required of you as conscientiously as if your life depended on it; then you will help the cause and yourself.

I hear a number of unemployed brothers complaining that traveling brothers, or members from other cities, come here and take all the places. There is no reason why that should be. The strangers come and hustle for work, knowing they are among strangers, and must pay or get out; so they make the rounds regularly, visiting every place they hear of, while those living here think they should be sent for. But those employing do not think of them when there is another man there ready to go to work. Don't give up. If you keep trying you will get there all right.

There is a practice among the men working for the several companies who run wagons, and that is to "guy" people as they are passing on the street. A lot of men on a wagon going along quietly are conspicuous enough without yelling like a lot of drunken Indians. As the public are just now very deeply interested in electricity, they can not help noticing electrical workers as they pass. Now, to the point. If you wish to have the public sympathy, first gain its respect, then look for further favor, and the only way to accomplish that is to be gentlemen. A social greeting of a brother or acquaintance is not meant by the above, but strangers. Remember you are gentlemen, although workingmen, and will be recognized as such when you deserve it.

Work in harmony, visit the sick, and attend to your duties as becomes a member of Local Union No. 1, N. B. E. W. of A., and success will be your reward.

Hoping to see all electrical workers banded together as one family in the near future, and wishing our new grand officers success,

I remain,

Yours to command,

W. S. PEEBLES,

Press Secretary.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

NOVEMBER 12, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I hope I am not too late for our next issue.

The only change that has been made here lately in our line is the transfer of the Hinsey Street Car Line to the Milwaukee Street Railway Company. By next spring they will control all the local roads.

Brothers P. Hulyn and Alb. Smith have just closed a contract with Cudahy Bros. for an arc-light plant for their packing house.

We had a large delegation of street car men here last month, and the different motors and systems used for the equipment of a street railway were shown to good advantage on our streets and in the Exposition Building.

The outlook for our craft here is very poor at present.

Dec. 11, 1893.

No. 2 extends a vote of thanks to the delegates and Brotherhood for the honor we received at our late convention. Brothers Q. Jansen, G. P., and Alb. Smith, our delegates to the convention, will never forget the reception given to all brothers and the gentlemanly way every detail was carried out.

The Hinsey Line is now run by the Milwaukee Street Ry. Co., and the Becker Line will be turned over to them the 1st of January.

Brothers Kulyn and Smith have just completed an arc light plant for Cudahy Bros., at Cudahy, Wis.

Brother Q. Jansen, G. P., has been very busy here since he came back. You will hear from him shortly.

We have added eight bright lights to our circuit since my last.

We have the best paid men in our ranks and are still trying to get them all, big and little.

Brothers Kulyn and Smith have just received the contract to install an arc and incandescent plant at Kewaskum, Wis., and are doing very well considering the times. They are keeping three of us from the soup house, and the local is carrying a number of the boys until times get better.

Hoping to hear the good tidings of our late convention in our next issue I remain

Fraternally yours,

M. J. QUIRK,

Press Sec'y.

NEW YORK.

NOVEMBER 8, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

DEAR SIR—We are enjoying a slight change from the dullness of the summer, but there is small certainty that it will continue. Many large jobs are nearing completion and probably those few that have homes elsewhere will have a chance to visit them before Christmas.

We have taken a hand in the Brazilian revolution and placed thirty of our men on board the "El Cid" that is lying at the foot of Ninth street and the East River. They are installing a complete plant, including machines for both arc and incandescent lighting, search lights, gun dischargers, bells, signals and Lieut. Fiske's observation and measurement device. The work is under the direction of the General Electric Company.

Another ship of the squadron, the "Brittania," is also fitting up at the same pier which will have the same appliances.

We have just lighted Messrs. Abbey, Schoeffel & Green's new theater at Thirty-eighth street and Broadway, and all the visitors from home and abroad say that it is a beauty.

The new Commercial Exchange gives work to twenty-five of our men, and they do say that while at the start of the interior conduit system they feared that it would mean less work for them, they are free to confess that each new appliance and each new application of electricity has added to the volume of work and increased the skill of the general man.

The Metropolitan Opera House, nearing completion, has forty-three men employed and most of them are earning enough to remember the union and still have enough left for turkey.

Our relations with our employers are pleasant, and both sides agree that the present year will show a larger margin of profit than the year of our trials, 1892.

We print the working rules that are a part of the agreement of July 6, 1893. They show electrical workers what we have been fighting for the past five years, and with that true brotherly feeling that is inherent in every man, we have invited all who do not do as well or who have not got it in their power to obtain them to enjoy them with us by following our working rules, as every constitution of the Brotherhood tells the one that carries it he must do.

RULES.

1. On and after June 1, 1893, the working day shall consist of nine hours per day for five days and eight hours for Saturday.

2. All work done on Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Labor Day, Election Day and on Washington's Birthday and all legal holidays, shall be paid at double the rate of regular time.

Overtime to be paid for at double rates.

It is expressly understood that overtime means working more than nine hours on five days of the week and eight hours on Saturday.

3. All members shall be paid on or before four o'clock p. m. on Saturday for the week previous. Payments to be made at the option of the employers, either on the job or at the shop.

4. In going from the shop to his work, or from his work to the shop, each member shall receive from his employer his necessary car fare.

5. No non-union man shall be newly employed by the party of the first part, and no union man shall be newly employed by any employer, except

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members of the party of the first part, after the date of this agreement, but the state of labor as it exists to-day shall not be affected until April 1, 1894, when the party of the first part agrees that all men in their employ, except as provided above, shall be union men in good standing, and the party of the second part agrees that it will not permit members of the Union to work for others than members of the Electrical Contractors' Association.

Further, the non-union men now in the employ of the party of the first part shall be admitted into the Union without penalty and for an initiation not exceeding the rate existing upon July 1, 1893, and the party of the first part agrees to admit contractors into the Electrical Contractors' Association without penalty and at the rate of initiation existing upon July 1, 1893.

6. Each member shall be paid for the time at which he arrives at his work on Manhattan Island south of 155th street, and in the territory included by a radius of one mile from the ferries on Manhattan Island.

7. A member working outside of the district specified in clause 6 shall be at the starting point at 7 a. m., and from there shall proceed as rapidly as possible to his work.

Any member detained outside of the district named in clause 6, after quitting time in the district named, shall be paid at double rate.

8. On all work outside of the district named in clause 6 traveling time shall be included in the nine and eight-hour day, for which all board and traveling expenses shall be paid by the employer.

9. All work after April 1, 1894, secured by firms of the Electrical Contractors' Association shall be begun, carried on and completed by union men in the employ of firms and contractors, members of the Electrical Contractors' Association, except as provided above.

10. No firm shall employ more than one helper to every journeyman.

11. Apprentices shall not be allowed to run circuit work in any branch of the trade, except under the direction of a journeyman, and then only after one year of service in the trade.

12. Apprentices shall not be allowed to finish work in any branch of the trade under two years of service, and then only under the direction of a journeyman.

[A copy of the agreement was published in the September WORKER.]

Yours fraternally,
C. W. HOADLEY,
Press Secretary.

Local No. 3, N. B. E. W. of A.,
213 Willis Ave., N. Y.

NASHVILLE.

DECEMBER 11, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It was lucky for me that no WORKER was issued last month, as I would have been "lost in the shuffle." I didn't have enough "copy" to pad a crutch.

No. 5 salaams to the new G. P., and congratulates the delegates in retaining the able and energetic G. S. T., J. T. Kelley.

Our President, Gus. Prang, has severed his connection with the Cumberland Lighting and Power Company and has accepted a position with the N. and C. Railroad. He will take charge of the plant at the new shop. Gus was a popular man with all the boys at the plant and was held in high esteem by his employers, and wherever his pathway in life may lead he has the sincere good wishes of all who came in contact with him.

It is with regret that I record the death of Mrs. Irene Freeman-Wilcox, the mother of our Vice-President, Mr. Clarence Wilcox.

Mrs. Wilcox left the city only a few months ago to reside with an elder son, Mr. E. E. Wilcox, at Dallas, Tex., but she lived only a short time after reaching Dallas, and it is thought that the change of climate was the cause of her demise.

The deceased was 66 years of age and was a devout member of the Methodist Church. She leaves two sons and a daughter to mourn her loss, and No. 5 extends a heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives.

Brother E. W. Morrison succeeds President Gus. Prang as lamp-repairer and stock-keeper of the plant, and it is a just recognition of his sterling worth.

Elmer Morrison is a modest, unassuming gentleman and will always attend to his duties, and will make his mark—on the pay-roll at the end of each month.

Brother Lee Briggs has been elected Instructor of No. 5, and will give lectures at the meetings hereafter. Lee is a "brainy cuss" and can talk for hours without visible signs of fatigue.

Dad Borum has been ill for several days, but it is hoped it is nothing serious.

Brother Smith's idea of music is beautiful. He will stand for hours listening to the sweet strains extracted from a hand-organ perfectly oblivious to the shower of decayed vegetables and oyster cans that is hurled at the son of Italy for his pains.

Lee Briggs has bought a zither and is learning to play in order to keep loafers away from the office. He is just now wrestling with that classic gem, "Boom-ta-Ra," and with a year's practice I think he will be able to play it, too.

The trustees of No. 5 have been instructed to get a decent meeting room, and it is a tardy move in the right direction. The hall we have now is not fit to slaughter hogs in, and I hope they will get a place where the eye will be greeted by something more pleasing than decayed vegetables and boarding-house rubbish.

The Phillips & Buttorff Manufacturing Company have installed a plant at their new salesrooms and will hereafter make their own light.

Brother Ed Farwell wired the building and made a splendid job of it.

Brother Pohlman has succeeded Brother Morrison as motor inspector.

It is rumored here that a deal is about to be consummated between the Citizens' Rapid Transit and the United Electric Street Railways in effect to consolidate the two roads. It is also said that the United Electric Railway has sold a controlling interest to an Eastern syndicate and that a radical change will be made in the management.

The Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company have a befogged idea in their heads that they are monarchs of all they survey. They are just now trying to force the electric light company of this city to do line work that is rightfully their own duty.

While I am not a bloated bondholder I do like to see justice done, and I sincerely hope that they will find that other companies have rights as well as themselves.

Another point against them is that they employ negroes and non-union men in preference to union men, while the electric light company employs union men in preference to scabs all the time.

The United Electric Street Railway is also running on the "cheap screw" plan. There is not one union man working for that company.

The boys would like to know why Smith is so weary of a yellow flag.

Brother Jos. McAdams has left the city. Where he is at present is not known, but it is hoped we will hear from him soon.

Jack O'Neil has gone back to his first love, the telephone company, and he will now do as he did once before, give the union the cold shoulder until he gets the "run," then he will be a staunch union man again; that is, if the union will let him.

Cantrell has his regular attack of liver complaint, but he has a great remedy, Ayers' pills, and I actually believe that man would take Ayers' pills for ingrowing toenails.

Well, this is all, and too much, so I will close.

P. H. LANGDON,
Press Secretary.

CHICAGO.

DECEMBER 14, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local No. 9 is making special effort to get the non-union men into line.

We had an open meeting last Saturday night and have another next Saturday night. The convention of the Federation of Labor now being held

here gives us unusual facilities for securing good speakers. We have the promise of Sam'l Gompers, P. J. McGuire and Frank K. Foster to speak for us at the next meeting.

Brother Henry Miller, Grand Organizer, is here in Chicago acting as a delegate to the Federation convention. He will remain a few days after the convention closes to assist us in placing No. 9 in proper condition.

Work here is still quiet and both outside and inside men find it very hard to secure work. We are not the only sufferers, however, as the condition of other trades is but little better, if any, than ours.

We expect to be out of debt by the first of the year. Members were notified that unless they paid up immediately their names would be dropped. A good many have paid up and we expect good receipts for the balance of this month. We give a grand ball week after next in one of the most popular halls in the city and expect to clear \$300.

Brother Johnson, our regular Press Secretary, is away temporarily, and by letter requests me to do the duties of his office during his absence; hence the concoction of this article.

Brother Miller informs me that he will try to secure the recommendation of a resolution in the Convention of the Federation requiring electrical wiremen to secure license the same as stationary engineers have to do. If passed the Illinois State Federation of Labor will try to secure the passage of a law in the State Legislature in accordance with the resolution.

I think of nothing more of interest to the Brotherhood, so draw my hasty communication to a close.

C. L. WHITE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Nov. 9th, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

There has been good attendance at meetings during the last month. One candidate initiated at last meeting. Although work is very dull here just now, the Brotherhood men are still in the lead. We have one company here in town that prefers non-union men, but give several union men work, but when anyone is laid off it is a union man. It will soon be time for their superintendent to go out in the country and lasso some more inexperienced men, for another one was killed last week. He tried to short-circuit an arc machine, but it wouldn't go.

The Long Distance has just got to the city limits. There was some talk of their coming in on Central Union Telephone leads, but from looks of poles, I guess not.

The Street Car Company's men set 300 poles last month, mostly wood poles on side construction, but some were iron.

Brother Burford has got the contract of wiring the Court House at Anderson, Ind. Quite a large contract, indeed. Brother Lookemill has gone over there to act as his foreman. Success to the Burford Company.

Lawrence Tolliver was the lineman's name that we initiated last meeting.

I would like to hear from Brother Riley of Peoria, No. 54.

Several delegates to Cleveland passed through here the other day, but I did not see the brothers, nor could I find out who they were.

Our grand ball is all over now. After a few of the committee got everything ready, tickets printed and enough paid on the hall to hold it, why, our treasurer, who is a man you don't meet every day, and what he says goes, said, I won't have it, and that settled the ball.

Jerry Carrol is slightly improving. By next week he'll be better.

Indianapolis has a few good linemen to spare now, and will have a few more in about a month. If there is any place wanting men drop a note.

Yours fraternally,
D. A. GREENWOOD,
Cor. Fulton and Vermont Sts.

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EVANSVILLE, IND.

Nov. 12th, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

No doubt a number of your members are off to the convention, which is to take place this week. We started our worthy president as our representative, and I suppose he has arrived there by this time. We hope he will come back loaded with good news for us all. There is a great deal more to be done this year than last year, so I hope all the representatives have gone to Cleveland to work for the good of the union. I hope we will see a full account of the convention in our next issue. Well, things are not very rushing here at present. All of the contractors are doing a little, however, holding their own with the times. No very large jobs going on at present. J. B. Green & Co. have the wiring of the new Doctors' Hospital, which is just being finished. It is going to be a very nice piece of work. They are putting in all the wiring for lighting purposes, also speaking tubes and electric bells and electrical appliances for medical purposes, which will make a very complete job. The Masters Electric Company have just completed quite a job at Uniontown, Ky. They manage to keep the ball rolling, and there is quite a little competition between them sometimes, but they both manage to hold their own. Hoping this will reach you in due time,

I remain, fraternally,
C. H. BROWN,
Press Secretary.

DETROIT, MICH.

NOVEMBER 10, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Recording Secretary Shuart is to become a benedict on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

Brother William Torey has purchased an 80-acre farm near Bay City, and has removed thereto with his parents and sister.

Brother S. K. King has been investing in live stock, having purchased a trotter and a road cart, which he utilizes in his work as trimmer for the Detroit Electric Light and Power Company. Brother King is to be congratulated in his great bargain. The horse cost him \$8 and the cart \$2.25.

About a month ago ex-Treasurer A. P. Byrne, while cleaning the lines for the Long Distance Telephone Company, fell from a tree on to a fence, a distance of about thirty-five feet. The fence was badly broken, but, fortunately, the only injuries sustained by Mr. Byrne consisted of a bad shaking up and severe bruises, which confined him to the house for some days.

In a recent interview with a reporter Secretary Conant of the Public Lighting Commission said: "The commission has prepared all of the plans and specifications for the building, and the contract can be let in a few days. On the west side of the city the main lines of the conduits are laid with wires, and are ready for the cables, and on the east side the work is about half done on the main lines of conduits. The lateral work has to be done rapidly when the lamp posts are set. The commission has been prepared to put on three times the force now at work, but it was obvious that all of the funds in sight would be absorbed by the present force before bad weather set in. If the necessary funds are provided now the half mile circuit can be lighted May 1. The entire city can be lighted in one year if the funds are provided to begin work early in the spring." It is plain that the commission, the electrician and the secretary are attending strictly to business.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announce their intentions to place all their down-town wires underground during the coming winter. As the telephone wires within the mile circle have been nearly all placed in conduits, we will soon have very few overhead wires down town.

Ex-Recording Secretary Miller has returned to his native State of Pennsylvania.

As soon as the \$600,000 bonds for a public lighting plant have been disposed of the commissioners

will ask for bids for the necessary machinery, as well as for the erection of the lines. One hundred-light dynamos will be used, and the board have also decided on alternating machines. Next spring will, doubtless, see great activity in the preparations for this plant.

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REX.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

NOVEMBER 5, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I have heard a number of the brothers wonder where our Press Secretary is, and I think he better write a little if he wants to hold his job.

"After the Ball is Over" can be sung with satisfaction by No. 18, for our second annual ball was a success in every way and leaves us with a balance on the right side. Every one said it was the best ball of the season.

Well, the brothers all worked hard and deserve all the credit that was given them.

Professor Lee's orchestra can't be beat, and were applauded after every piece.

That music from St. Joe and Topeka, by telephone, was all right too. The phones were crowded all the time. Everybody tried to hear the latest songs and music on the phonographs.

I didn't hear anyone complain about the supper at the Brunswick, just across the street from the hall. In fact, every one was well satisfied, and No. 18 was "strictly in it."

All brothers should be on the lookout for W. R. Williams, formerly a member of No. 18 and at present in Kansas City; he has worked for the Municipal and others in St. Louis. The main trouble with him is that he can't keep a secret. He gave the grip to Harry Bailey, who tries to pass himself off as a union man, but it is no go here.

Brother Armsted, foreman of No. 18, resigned his job. He is going to leave the city.

F. M. ROSE,
Press Secretary.

OMAHA, NEB.

Nov. 14, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I am a little late, but hope not too late for publication.

Many know of the appropriation of \$1,500,000 bonds to be used in constructing a canal to tap the Platte River some thirty miles west of here, near Fremont, and deliver at a point five miles from Omaha, 25,000-horse-power. It failed to pass, the votes falling far below the required two-thirds vote required by law. If properly and legitimately carried out it would have been a grand thing for this town; but as the bonds were entitled Waterworks and Electric Plant Bonds many would not vote for them, as they considered it a scheme to shove off the electric light plant and a bankrupt waterworks on the city. In my opinion, even if such had been attempted and the attempt successful, it would have given us that which I think most desirable—municipal control of all such corporations and monopolies. In time, yet it may be a long distance in the future, municipal control will prevail and the country be much the better for it.

Business is very dull here, and while we do not advise any to come here expecting work, if any come No. 22 extends a welcome to all and will do the best she can to help them along.

I inclose a clipping from our labor paper, the *Western Laborer*, of Nov. 11th, concerning our street railway company. It will, if you publish it, let the brethren know the kind of people they will have to work for if they come expecting to find work with the street railway. We have but one union man working for them, and we fear a little for sticking qualities to the union.

I see by the local papers that the East Omaha Bridge over the Missouri River is to have its draw-span equipped with Waddell-Entz motors and their storage batteries to turn the draw when the current is shut off from the East Omaha Bridge line. I understand the Waddell-Entz copper-steel batteries are to be used.

Our J. W. Walters has the title "papa" added to that of financial secretary. I think it is a boy, but am not sure.

Well, must open the circuit till next time.
F. M. VAN DERVOORT,
Press Secretary No. 22.
1110 South Thirty-second Street, Omaha.

[Extract from *Western Laborer*, Omaha, Neb., Nov. 11, '93.]
STREET RAILWAY OPPRESSION.

Thomas Paine, George Washington and Benjamin Franklin thought that it was their duty to murder because they were taxed unfairly. It would be interesting to know what they would think if they were in the United States to-day and could see the different kinds of oppression existing under the protection of the proud bird which picked the eyes out of the British lion and wiped its bill on the king's coat tail. A hundred years ago it was a hard matter for the people to find a case of tyranny; now it is a hard matter to find anything else.

We need not look over the pages of history if we want our blood to boil; we need not turn to the Homestead tragedy or the lockouts and strikes of other States to see the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness taken away from men. There are thousands of oppressors right here in the city of Omaha, and it is only the apathy of familiarity and the moral cowardice of the masses which prevent another revolution. Take the Omaha Street Railway, for instance. The men at the head of this corporation have no more regard for the Declaration of Independence than the average newspaper man has for the truth. If a street car runs into a man's wagon and does it damage, the company, without giving its motorman or conductor a fair trial and fixing the blame where it belongs, peremptorily demands that he pay the damage or give up his job and run the awful chances of the unemployed. If a voter not under obligations to the company has a claim against it of six dollars the amount is promptly paid and charged up to an obligated employee. If the men attempt to organize for self-defense, as their employers have done for invasion, they are discharged and blacklisted. If the motormen standing exposed to the cold winds of winter both day and night ask for protection against the elements the company takes the amount of money required for car improvement and expends it on ward heelers in the election of corporate councilmen. If the people ask for a reduction in the rate of fare, the chief moulders of public sentiment are given free passes.

But what can the motormen and conductors do? Is it not better to be a groveling slave than to let one's wife and children fear the wolf around the rent-taxed door?

What should the people do?

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Nov. 8, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

This is my first appearance as press secretary, and I will do the best I can.

At our last meeting, Oct. 31, we nominated our worthy financial secretary, Fred Zimmerman, as delegate to the National Convention. Look out for him when he arrives there.

We are adding new lights to our grand circuit every meeting. Our brother, John Clark, of Winona, was initiated last meeting. You can see his heart and soul is with the union, as he came one hundred and five miles to join us. All brothers wish him success.

Work is very dull at present, although the majority of our brothers are employed.

Our ex-president, Joseph McCauley, was married Oct. 30, and all brothers wish him success.

Brothers Jones and Bell have gone into business at Winona, Minn., and they still hold their cards with 23.

Local 23 will give its first annual ball on Dec. 9, 1893, and we are making great preparations, and a large attendance is expected. No. 24 says she will come over with two chartered cars. Tickets are now on sale, one dollar. We will let you know all in our next.

JACOB PROMERSBERGER,
Press Secretary.

Dec 1893

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOVEMBER 12, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Having opened the circuit in Washington in October, I will now close it and try and find some news for the November WORKER in and about our city. Local Union No. 26 has added two new lights to the circuit in the past month and it has had several burned-out lamps that had to be taken out of the circuit, and as yet have not been replaced; but we hope that we will soon be able to replace them.

Business in Washington in the electric lines is very quiet and we expect it to remain so until spring, there being very few buildings of any kind going up just now, which makes our outlook very poor for this winter.

I herewith publish one of the circulars issued by the Electrical Union No. 26 every month, of the shops employing union men. This circular contains some of the principal plants installed by the firms:

J. U. Burket & Co., 1409 N. Y. Avenue, have installed the following plants:
Sen. C. S. Brice's residence, 16th and H streets, NW..... 1,600 candle
Academy of Music, stage plant, 9th and D streets, NW..... 8,600 "
First Baptist Church, 16th and O streets, NW..... 2,400 "
Riggs House, 15th and G streets, NW.. 6,400 "
St. James Hotel, Pennsylvania avenue and 6th street, NW..... 1,480 "
Saks & Co., corner 7th and D streets, NW..... 2,400 "
And many others.

C. Schneider, 1207 F street, NW., have installed the following plants, viz.:

Hon. Sen. Sherman's residence, 1321 K street, NW..... 1,500 candle
Shoreham Hotel, 15th and H streets, NW..... 2,566 "
Cosmos Club, Madison avenue and H street, NW..... 1,600 "
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Building, Pennsylvania avenue and 6th street, NW..... 2,400 "
Gault & Son, Jewelers, Pennsylvania, bet. 11th and 12th streets, NW..... 1,500 "
Justice Brown's residence, 16th and Riggs streets, NW..... 1,500 "
The Evening News Building, D street, near 10th street, NW..... 2,100 "
Richmond & Danville R. R. Building, 13th street and Penn. avenue..... 2,100 "
And others.

The Bliss Eng. Co., L. D. Bliss, President, 13th street, near G street, have installed the following plants:

Robt. Porter's residence, Manassas, Va..... 1,600 candle
Typographical Building, G street, bet. 4th and 5th streets, NW..... 2,400 "
Convention Hall, corner 5th and K streets, NW..... 50,000 "
Steamer River Queen, plying on Potomac river..... 1,600 "
Phillips Building, No. 1103 F street, NW..... 1,500 "

J. H. Kenling, Pennsylvania avenue, has installed the following plants:

Elks Association, 9th and Pennsylvania avenue, NW..... 1,500 candle
Mr. S. Herman's store and residence, cor. 7th and H streets, NW..... 1,600 "
Mr. B. Solomon, 609 7th street, NW.. 1,500 "
M. Goldsmith & Sons, Jewelers, 911 Pennsylvania avenue, NW..... 1,600 "
Medical Department Georgetown College, 920 H street, NW..... 1,600 "
The Washington Construction Co. (Chas. S. Pardoe, C. W. Messmer), No. 728 13th street, NW., have installed the following plants:
Union Building (City P. O.), G street, NW..... 2,400 candle
American Security & Trust, G street, near 14th..... 1,600 "

Central Station plant, Waynesboro, Pa.; Central Station plant, Lewisburg, Pa.; River View grounds, buildings and two steamers.

The above circular has been issued by order of the Labor Unions for the month of November. Circulars giving the names of the firms employing union men have been published every month and by that means we have kept in with the firms, as it shows we are not at loggerheads with our bosses.

J. H. Small & Son, cor. 14th and G streets, NW., have had a flower exhibit this month. They had the Washington Construction Co., Messrs. Messner & Pardoe, do the electrical work. The electrical effects in the window of the large store fronting on 14th street were the finest ever seen in Washington. They had a small wind mill, on the blades of which there were over 200 small incandescent lights on three circuits; the blades were revolved by a small motor inside of the mill. The revolutions of the blades caused the circuits to change in the following order, red, red and white, and white. In the rear of the store they had placed a peacock with spread tail, and in the tail were placed between 100 and 200 small lamps, and so constructed by Messrs. Pardoe & Messner on switches that when the switches were turned off it looked as if the peacock was opening and closing his tail. They placed in the store for the electric effect over 800 miniature lamps. Messrs. Pardoe & Messner deserve great credit for this fine workmanship. We wish the firm of Messrs. Pardoe & Messner success in all their undertakings in the future.

Among the many friends that United Labor has in the city of Washington, and who deserve to be brought before the public as such, is the firm of M. Goldsmith & Son, of 911 Penn. avenue. They are among the first jewelers of our city, having started business in a small place at No. 917, and are now classed as the finest jewelers, and who have the handsomest store. This firm should be patronized by all the workers for anything that they may need in their line of business, as they are strictly in favor of United Labor and in favor of men getting living wages, as they proved when they fitted up their new store, by giving the wiring to J. H. Kenling because he employed union men, and he was \$25 or \$35 higher than the lowest bidder. They also compelled the contractor to employ none but union men. The firm of M. Goldsmith & Son are noted for their square dealing and low prices for first-class goods.

I also beg leave to state that since my trip to Baltimore I have heard that the Wenstrom Electrical Co. has been reorganized and incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. Jos. P. Smith, Jno. M. Denison, Jno. E. Sennens and others. The corporation is formed for the purpose of taking the place of the Wenstrom Consolidated Dynamo & Motor Co., and operating the plant of the defunct concern. I have said so much in this article that I will open the switch until next month.

DECEMBER 10, 1893.

We are still in the race in Washington, but business is dead and we advise brothers to stay away from here, as we have a number of brothers out of employment.

Number 26 has added three more lights to its circuit since November, and we hope to add many more with the new year.

In the latter part of November the florists gave a flower show at the National Rifles Armory. They called for bids for an electrical display and received a number of bids. The contract was awarded to a firm whose bid was \$126 lower than the lowest bid, which was \$326. After the work was finished the inspector for the Board of Fire Underwriters, Mr. Freeman, condemned the work and so reported it to the underwriters. Shortly after the current was turned on the building the electrical effect was destroyed by fire. Mr. Freeman says that it was the worst electrical job he had ever seen. This is another proof of what cheap labor means, and if it had not been for the prompt action of one of the electric light employes in cutting off the

current there might have been a very disastrous fire.

Bro. Joseph A. Woodworth has formed a partnership with Mr. Schoofield, and they have located at 610 13th street, N. W. We wish the new firm success.

The Bliss Engineering Company has gone out of the construction business and is going to manufacture a new telegraph instrument, patented by Mr. L. Bliss.

The brothers of No. 26 wish all the members of the National Brotherhood a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

As there is no more for me to talk about, I will remove the fuse and open the circuit.

To My Brothers of the N. B. E. W.:

Make yourself indispensable in your business; that is the golden path to success. Be so industrious, so prompt, so careful, that if you are absent one hour out of the usual time, you will be missed, and he in whose service you are will say: "I did not dream he was so useful." Make your employer your friend, by performing with minuteness whatever task he sets before you; and above all, be not too nice to lend a hand at dirty work, no matter how repugnant to your sense of neatness it may be. The success of your business in after years depends upon how you deport yourself now. If you are really good for anything, you are good for a great deal. Be energetic; put your manners into your business; look as well as possible and act with alacrity; appear to feel an interest; make your employer's success your own if you have an honest one. Let your eye light up at his request and your hands and feet be nimble. There are some who look so dull and heavy and go with so slow and lazy a pace that it is irksome to ask what is the employer's right to demand of them; be not like these. Be the arch upon which your employer may rest with safety; let him feel that he may entrust you with uncounted gold. If you do your work loosely, you begin to lose his confidence; if you forget twice some important request, you can not be trusted. If you accustom yourself to loose habits you will gain no respect, but rather contempt. Avoid card-rooms, billiard saloons and rum mills as you would a pest house; little faults are like so many loop-holes in your character, through which all that is valuable drifts out, and all that is pernicious sifts in, to fill up the empty places. Do you say you want some pleasure? Well, make your work a pleasure. There are two ways of seeing the sun rise—one with a dull, complaining spirit that if it could would blot out the great luminary with its wishy-washy flood of eternal complaints; the other with a joyous, lark-like pleasure, soaring out and upwards, and seeing all along the western path gates of gold and palaces of ivory. So there are two ways of doing work—one that depresses the soul by its listless, formal, fretful participation; the other that makes labor a boon and a blessing, and pursues it not only for gain, but the highest exaltation of the mental and moral being. Brothers, let this be the goal for which we work and success is bound to follow.

J. M. BERGER,
Press Sec'y Union No. 26.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Nov. 7th, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local No. 27 of Baltimore holds a regular meeting every Monday night, with the smiling face of President Russell in the chair. And at the drop of his gavel hats are off and the regular routine of business performed.

We are still initiating new members and have thrown the mantle of our Brotherhood on W. Wolf, Bennett and J. Wade. These are the class of men that we want in our ranks. W. Wolf is the superintendent of construction for the Brush Electric Company; Mr. Bennett is his foreman, and good-natured J. Wade is foreman for D. E. Evens. He says he is a little hard of hearing, but always has enough left to hear the appeal of a brother in distress. He has charge of the pole

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gang. Let us hope that these worthy brothers will not encourage any cheap labor of non-union men. Ask them to show you their cards before they are put to work. By so doing they will soon see how they stand in their own light by not joining our ranks.

D. E. Evens has started the pole work for the City Passenger Railway Company, but the wire construction has not been started yet, but it will start shortly under the foremanship of our worthy brother, Wesley Burner, who always tries to make room for a brother, if he is all right. He has a host of friends through the West as well as in Baltimore. He is a first-class workman and asks no man any pointers in regard to his business.

It won't be long before we can say good-bye to the poor old jaded horses in Baltimore, for by next summer there will not be a horse car in the city.

At the second meeting of October our worthy brother, H. Merrick, was unanimously elected delegate to the convention. Let us hope he will do justice to the cause in which he is interested. Brother Merrick is foreman for the Fort Wayne Electric Company. He is a staunch member of the Brotherhood, and don't stand back in asking a strange lineman for his card before he puts him to work. All foremen who have charge should follow his example. I don't say that non-union men should not be given work. But there are times when to give them work. That is when there are no union men out of work, and then one week's grace should be given them and no more.

I see by Brother J. M. Berger's Washington letter of October 11th, that one of their wires got crossed with a trolley wire in Baltimore, and set fire to a cupola in Washington. It may be true. But he must remember that Washington has trolley wires and electric wires as well as Baltimore. However, we were very sorry to hear of the accident which happened to Brother J. Ebert, and hope that he will soon be well and around again. All the members of Local No. 27 join in sending Brother Phil Deffer thanks for his bravery in rescuing Brother Ebert from such a fate as might have happened to him.

On the night of October 13th Baltimore was visited with a severe wind and rain storm, which caused all kinds of wires to come in contact with each other. It reminded me of a crew of sailors on board of a ship on a stormy night. It was all hands on deck, and the linemen and trouble-men and foremen were all kept busy on trouble. At about 9:30 p. m. the sound of the fire alarm rang out, and the sad news spread out all over the city that the Brush Electric Light plant was on fire, and in about 15 minutes from the time of the alarm the whole city was in darkness. Theaters, saloons and merchants all lost their lights. It was one of the largest fires that has been in Baltimore for several years. While the fire was raging the flying embers were carried by the high wind to the jail, setting the jail house on fire, causing a panic among the unfortunate prisoners. Many of them were taken out of the burning jail for dead and taken to the hospital, where several of them have died from the injuries they received. The Brush Electric Company is clearing away the old ruins, but it will be some time yet before they are ready to start the full plant again.

The Fort Wayne Electric Company is supplying the city with lights, as well as commercial lights. The United States Company is supplying the city with lights also. So you see we are not left in darkness.

At the date of this letter the Brush Electric Light Company have got several machines in operation. The boys are working very industriously.

DECEMBER 10, 1893.

Local No. 27 is at the same old place and progressing as usual.

It is now near on to Christmas, so I wish you all a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. I know that I am a little too soon, but it is better

than too late, for if I wait until next month you may give me the laugh and say I am giving you an old chestnut, and tell me I am off my trolley.

Well, dear brothers, as I am sick and confined to my room, I have no other amusement to occupy my time than to give you all the news in regard to electric work.

You will excuse my short letter this issue on account of being sick and compelled to make my letter as brief as possible.

I am glad to be able to furnish you with the good news that work is beginning to flourish once more.

The Brush Electric Company are once more in full blast and all the circuits are completed.

The Western Union Company are employing men as they come; they are doing a great deal of rebuilding in the city and country.

D. E. Evans & Co. are getting along very nicely with the Baltimore Passenger Street Railway Company's lines.

Hughs & Rigbey are about to start to do some electric work shortly, both in railway and electric lighting, which will not be very far from Baltimore.

This is all I have to say in regard to work, but I have a few remarks to make before I come to a close in regard to this local. With all due respect to the officers of No. 27, I wish to state that the routine of business of this lodge is very poorly carried out.

I have been under the doctor's care since the second day of the month. On the fourth I wrote a note to the Recording Secretary stating to the lodge that I was confined to my bed by a severe attack of la grippe, yet it does not seem to have any effect, for there was no sick committee appointed to come and see me. If there was they never came to see whether I was living or dead. Such a case of neglect as this ought to be looked into by the officers of Local 27, and whoever the committee might be (if there was one), let them be dealt with accordingly. As I stated in one of my letters once before we are united together for the purpose of helping one another when we are in need of a helping hand.

I will now close, wishing long life to the Brotherhood and prosperity to the ELECTRICAL WORKER.

THOS. ASPINWALL,
Press Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 4, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It seems an age to me since the last issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKER. If the brothers throughout the country feel as I do, the WORKER is truly "conspicuous by its absence." I hope this issue will make up for the one crowded out by the convention.

The members of No. 28 accepted the report of their delegate with good grace, but a few murmurs were heard around the room about the "wife's death benefit," and also about the change made prohibiting grand officers and members of the Executive Board from holding or receiving credentials as a delegate. I think it would have been a wise thing to have made that read "except from their own local." That would save the expense of a delegate to the Unions that have a grand officer or a member of the Executive Board, and at the same time it would allow those unions to be represented. I hope the locals throughout the country will vote that change down and let the Executive Board submit a substitute for it that will cover the case and at the same time prevent any "G. O." from "stuffing" a convention.

A motion was made and carried creating a committee to be known as the "Journal Committee." The committee will assist the financial secretary by soliciting and collecting the required 50c for the WORKER, and by this method we expect to get more money in than we would if we were to let the boys pay the secretary as they please.

I was in Baltimore a few nights ago on official business and attended a meeting of No. 27. I was

pleased to note the interest taken in the Brotherhood. The meeting was not very largely attended but those that were there were workers, and lively ones at that. The members of No. 27 have taken kindly to the School of Technology, and in fact have a school of their own on a small scale, something that all locals should have.

Work in Philadelphia is about the same as ever; the telegraph companies are doing a little road work, but not much. The trolley work is moving on day and night, and I am glad to say we have most of the boys working on the trolley with us.

SQUIBS FROM THE CONVENTION.

I wonder how our friend from that "little inland city" would like to take a trip to Boston on official business.

The proudest man in the convention was "Baldy" Flemming when he beat us out for the next convention. We gave him a hard run for his money though.

I was sorry to see Chicago get left for a place on the Executive Board, as No. 9's representatives were very strong while in convention.

If a prize for oratory had been offered No. 3 would have had a walk-over. Her delegates were all able talkers.

Fraternally yours,

J. W. F.,
Press Secretary.

NEWARK, N. J.

NOVEMBER 4, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Newark is the capital of Essex County, the chief city in the State of New Jersey, the fourteenth city of the United States in point of population, the third in manufacturing. Newark has grown to be a great city. With its 300,000 population, its miles of streets stretching out in all directions towards its suburbs, and built up so solidly with houses, stores and factories that, standing on the Orange Mountain and looking down upon the surrounding country, Newark seems to be one great city, stretching out from the Passaic River on the east to the Orange Mountain on the west, and from the fertile valleys of Waverly on the south to the heights of the surrounding townships on the north, and it is hard to tell where Newark ends and the townships begin.

It is only of late years, however, that the Newarkers themselves have begun to awake to a realization of what their city really is and its magnificent possibilities for the future.

The growth within the last five years has been most remarkable. Property on Broad street, near Market, now sells for \$3000 a foot, and all along the street it brings thousands where it brought hundreds a few years ago. Old rookeries are being torn down and are giving place to new and elegant structures of massive proportions and imposing architecture. The new buildings of the Post Office and the Prudential Insurance Company, together with buildings of Heath & Drake, the Fidelity Title & Deposit Company, The Liverpool & London and Globe Insurance Companies, Wilkinson, Gaddis & Co., on Broad street, the new station of the P. R. R. on Market street, and many handsome structures on Market, Mulberry and Mechanic streets, Railroad, Springfield, Belmont and Central avenues, the handsome residences along South Broad and High streets, at Military and Washington parks, Mount Prospect and Mount Pleasant avenues, are all combining to give Newark a metropolitan appearance.

A new water supply has just been introduced at a cost of \$6,000,000; a new Court House to cost \$1,000,000 is projected; a public park is under consideration, and an extensive tract of land has already been set aside for that purpose.

On Military Park stands the statue of New Jersey's greatest soldier, the gallant Major-General Philip Kearney, who fell at the head of his troops in the late war. On Washington Park is the statue of an humble son of toil, Seth Boyden, the inventor, who did more for Newark's industries than

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any man who has ever lived in the place, and who yet lived and died a poor man. On Lincoln Park is to be reared a statue of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, New Jersey's most distinguished statesman.

The public school system of Newark is the best in the State. Its fire department is admittedly one of the best in the Union. The city has an excellent police department. The financial institutions are sound and prosperous, and her business men wise, conservative and prudent. The health of the city is good, the death rate low, and the various branches of the city government are well and economically administered.

The plants of the Newark Electric Light and Power Co. have a capacity of 25,000 incandescent lights of sixteen-candle power, and about 3000 arc lights of 2000-candle power each. All the principal streets are already lighted with electricity, and a gas lamp is very seldom seen.

All the different Trades and Labor Organizations are organized under one central body known as the Trades Council, and in which Local Union No. 33 is well represented. At our grand reception on the 3rd inst., Local No. 33 received from the different delegates of the Trades Council a handsome rose-wood gavel and marble block for having the finest looking body of men and making the finest appearance in our late Labor Day parade. Everything pertaining to Local Union No. 33 is up to its proper voltage, and we are continually adding new lights to our grand circuit. Several lights have been reported that need retrimming and our financial secretary will look after them, and if found below the standard will be cut out.

Brother Curtiss has sent in his resignation as president of Local Union No. 33. Brother Henry A. Beckmeyer will fill the vacancy.

Fraternally yours,

W. E. R., *Press Sec.*

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 12th, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As this is my first attempt at literary work it is rather embarrassing to make a start in a journal that is so popular and has so many critical correspondents, but I hope due allowances will be made for mistakes, and that this will not be consigned to the waste basket.

As we have had no Press Secretary for quite a long time, of course 34 has not been represented in your valuable journal. But I can assure you that we will be on time in the future and with both feet up. Through the kindness of Brother Gent, the "photo fiend," we had a photograph of the pole-climbing contest and a very flattering account of the linemen's picnic in last month's journal. The brother has our very best wishes for same. Brothers Gent, McRail and Zeny, the Florida colony, have struck a three dollar a day job, including board, at Charleston, West Virginia. Brother Dan Lafferty still holds down the Brooklyn City with his avoirdupois and genial good nature. Harry Merrill stopped a few weeks with us and went over to Philadelphia. The old and original Hanback holds the only eight-hour job in the city. Brother Mike Lynch is in Jersey with the big, fat skeeters. Brother Charles Joy passed through here a few days ago, going south to Baltimore. Brother Charles McMaster is up in the old nutmeg State, Connecticut. It is with pleasure I announce that 34 is still in the swim and on the high road to prosperity. If we can only keep Brother Wm. Condon in the chair we will have order, brothers, if nothing else. I am sorry to say that we have quite a number of "unfinancial" members; no doubt all of the older locals are afflicted the same way. With the majority of those who neglect payment of dues it is pure carelessness and inattention which has caused them to become unfinancial, and finally susperded. I think many of the suspensions could be avoided if the proper means were adopted. Permit me to suggest to the different locals of the N. B. E. W. that a good live committee be appointed to wait

upon every member who is not in good standing and make him feel that his presence is missed and is needed at the local, and above all endeavor to bring him to the meetings. I think by following this plan most of the suspensions could be avoided, and I know that we can not afford to lose a member if it can possibly be prevented.

Now for the editor's scalp. Whose fault is it, brother, that we have not received our journals? Is it yours or ours? Some of the brothers have not received their journal for the past four or five months, and some of the brothers have never seen one. I think it would be a good plan to mail all of our journals to our Financial or Recording Secretary. In that way I think we can all get one. As we are all very anxious to see what was done at the convention I hope we won't be forgotten and get a good supply this month. In all the issues of the WORKER no mention has ever been made of an existing order of linemen. The thirteen orders of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast should be of enough importance to be mentioned in the ELECTRICAL WORKER. Is this meant for discourtesy or is it an oversight. An inside wireman in that order had to be a climber one year before he could be initiated into the order as an inside man. This plan relieved the trade of a little embarrassment in regard to overcrowding.

I would advise all traveling brothers to keep away from Brooklyn and vicinity, as the electrical work in the East is at a standstill and the prospects are very gloomy indeed at present. The Brooklyn City R. R. Co. have laid off about 150 electrical workers in the past month, and a good many of them are so situated that they can not leave the city, and of course they are waiting for something to turn up. Before I get cut off I will hang up my receiver with

Yours fraternally,

D. B. MOSTELLO,

Press Secy.

BOSTON.

Nov. 13th, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

This being my second month as Press Secretary I will endeavor to give what information I can concerning all brothers and electrical workers. Our last month's journal was read by nearly all brothers of 35 and there was considerable criticism on the Press Secretary's writing. We had a big change in the officers of our union. The inside wiremen have formed a union of their own, taking about thirty of our members, including our President, Telford, and Financial Secretary Smalley. Of course we felt sorry to part with them, but it is for our own and also their benefit to have two unions in Boston, as we voted to withdraw our delegates from the Building Trades Council. Also we may do away with working cards, as outside linemen have no occasion to show them. But we are heart and soul with B. T., as our new union, of course, will have delegates to attend B. T. meetings. We elected Vice-President Dacey as our worthy President, Vice-President D. Flynn as Treasurer, Melville as Vice-President, and McKenzie as Financial Secretary at our last meeting. We still continue to increase our membership, and expect to have considerable join before next month is over, as the last meeting in December our initiation will be \$2.00 and the first day in 1894 it will be \$5.00. So if those holding out want to save \$3.00 they had better join us as soon as possible. As our books show that many of our brothers are in arrears with their dues, we hope they will square up by first of the year, so that we can have a good start on our new set of books. As our brothers know, this is one of the most important parts of our constitution. We have had several brothers who were sick, but received no benefit on account of being in arrears, but they can not blame anyone but themselves, as their due card shows how they stand. We have paid considerable out of our funds for the sick and injured, but this is one of our main objects, and we are always pleased to assist our unfortunate brothers

when injured or sick. This is what keeps our funds so low, and on that account we were unable to send delegates to attend the convention, but next year we hope our funds will be in the thousands. But of course we will get all the information in our journal. We also hope there will be a large attendance at the convention. At our last two meetings we have had several brothers from Chicago and Brooklyn with traveling cards. We are glad to see the boys, but in regard to looking for employment Boston has had its share, and of course the Silver bill is to blame and no work is being done. Where is our Billy Lannon? He left Boston for parts unknown. The boys would like to hear from him.

Yours fraternally,

T. R. MELVILLE,

Press Secretary, Local 35.

NEW YORK.

NOVEMBER 18, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As this number of our journal is bound to be an important and much-sought-for one, through being our convention number, No. 36 is bound to show it is no laggard by having something in your bright columns. Our worthy Press Secretary, A. McCabe, is so overwhelmed with business this week that he has requested me to see to it that 36 was not neglected.

The first article I ever contributed to a paper was in your last issue, on "Static Electricity," and was received so kindly by my brothers of 36 that I feel quite brave enough to try again.

We held a special meeting to elect our delegate, and had some excellent material to select from. You would be surprised to see the care exercised in nominating candidates. Of course, some had to decline on account of their positions. There are some of the brothers, myself among them, who if absent one day might return the next to find their services no longer required, and in the bright and beautiful flush times of the present, when work is so plentiful with the firms of Dolittle and Walker, that would never do. But we were most fortunate to have our delegate, J. F. Casey, accept when he was elected by acclamation. We have some more material as good, but decidedly none better—a deep thinker, well versed in our constitution and by-laws; a man of few words, but when these few words are spoken they go right to the point and preclude the necessity of useless argument, hair-splitting and waste of valuable time; a man opposed to any one-man or ring power, and by that we know he will fight for the good of the National Brotherhood and at the same time see that 36 gets its just rights if it is within his power. We wish him success and a safe return.

No. 36 will be glad when the convention is over, as it will settle some very heated debates and complaints which have kept the boys very late meeting nights.

Hereafter we intend to have debates on electrical matters with illustrations and explanations. We are well fitted for this, as most of the brothers are old-time linemen who started in the "biz" when telegraph work was the chief employment and who have followed up the business from setting up poles to setting up light and power plants. When this takes place you can depend on getting some interesting notes from 36.

I heard some talk of our worthy Vice-President receiving something new at his home, and that now everybody, including the new arrival, are doing well. When he came in last meeting night I started to be first to congratulate him, but he ran away from me.

I overheard some brothers whispering something about open-face watches, and can't add new lights with it. This was all very strange to me.

Never mind, Jack, I've been disappointed myself. But I'm all right now.

Biff! By Jingo! there goes my safety fuse.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. LEWIS,

Acting Press Secy.

LATER—H. A. Hibbard, of No. 3, with H. Ward, Leonard & Co., of 136 Liberty Street, New York, was here looking for union men, but we could not accommodate him, as all union men are working, so he had to take an outsider.

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WILKESBARRE, PA.

Nov. 10, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Brothers, this is the first time the brotherhood has heard from No. 52. Don't imagine though for a moment that No. 52 is dead. We are a little slow, we'll acknowledge, but we'll come up to the standard yet. Our circuit isn't very large at present, as we haven't a very large body of electrical workers in the city. We have about 35 or 40 all told. We have a nice lot of members in our union. Of course we are no exception to the general rule. We have a few loose guys, but we will have them pulled up tight yet. Now, you slack brothers, come around at our next meeting and you will hear something that will interest you.

We are talking of having a ball in the near future and having an electrical display, and we want all the current we can get to push the ball along and make it a success. We would like to see all members present at our next meeting. We have here in the Wyoming Valley the Wyoming Valley Traction Co., which will have about 100 miles of line running through Wyoming, Pittston, Scranton, Sugar Notch, Plymouth, Nanticoke and all the neighboring townships. The Wilkesbarre Electric Light Co. and the Central Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Co., with about 125 miles of straight line between Scranton and Williamsport. The Telephone Exchange here burnt up Oct. 15, and threw everything out for several days. They have fitted it all up new with one of the Western Electric Co.'s latest switchboards and cross-connecting racks and lightning arresters. They have offices in Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Bloomsburg, Hazleton, Danville and Williamsport in this section or "division."

Bro. Peterson has been going around for the last month with a very contented expression on his face. It is generally known that he expects to step out from the state of singleness into the state of matrimony. Brother Peterson, you have our best wishes and wish you the best success through life. Our stump speaker, Bro. Smith, is looking very anxiously for a position with one or the other political parties next election. He says all he wants is a chance to exercise his ability and his fortune is made.

Bro. Logue is feeling in very good spirits. I think it must be a new lineman in the family. If so, we are waiting for a box of cigars, Bro. Logue.

Well, brothers, I can't think of anything more at present that would interest you, so I will open the circuit for this time. I remain

Fraternally yours,

W. F. BARBER,

Press Secretary.

DES MOINES, IA.

Nov. 14, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Des Moines has been dull for the last month or two, but has at last picked up a little. The Telephone Company is stringing a new cable up Walnut street. They sent a foreman here, but have taken the boys from this city to do the work. The Electric Light and Street Car Cos. are also building up a great deal, so that all the boys in the city have work at present and hope it will continue for some time. The Telephone Co. had a little hard luck a week or so ago. A barn near Center street took fire and burned down, and the telephone cable was a little too close and parted and broke four or five poles. This was on Friday night, and they got a great many of the boys out Sunday and it was soon in working order again.

No. 55 is very sorry that it could not be represented at the convention, but for the next one we hope to be in shape to be represented.

Some time ago a new lineman came to our city and is staying at Bro. J. M. Graff's. Jim says that this man had no money or clothes and would not work, so he thinks he will have a hard time keeping the "bum" and his own family too. Now,

Jim is a pretty nice fellow, but he hates to be imposed upon. We also had a couple of our brothers "hooked up" about a week ago; or, in other words, were married. Now, it looks to me as though Bros. Stanton and Warner would have given the boys a cigar apiece at least. But no matter, boys, we wish you health, wealth and happiness. No. 55 now meets every Thursday night.

The first and third Thursday of each month are our business nights, and the others are for electrical discussions of all kinds. Hoping to see some of our visiting brothers at the meeting I remain,

Yours, fraternally,

L. M. SIMPSON,

Press Secretary.

SALT LAKE CITY.

Nov. 19, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Owing to the departure of Bro. Cady for the East, it seems that our November letter has been overlooked; but if not too late I will endeavor to let the world know that No. 57 is still in existence.

Owing to the scarcity of money, work, and the hard times in general, it has been a hard struggle to get along, as there are only about ten men working at present, and a great many of the boys have left town. But those that are here are still good and true, and at our next meeting we expect to add two or three additional lights to our circuit.

The telephone company is doing a little country work, but is not hiring any linemen.

Bro. Tyler is absent from the city putting in a small plant at the Insane Asylum at Blackfoot, Idaho.

Work on the new City and Council Building is progressing very slowly, owing to some misunderstanding between the contractor and the *inspector* who was appointed by the building committee (who, by the way, is a non-union man), and until the trouble is settled there is very little prospect of anything being done.

Well, as it is about quitting time, with our best wishes to all and hoping the convention will be an entire success, I will close.

I am yours fraternally,

R. H. GILLILAND.

DECEMBER 9, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Local Union No. 57 held its regular meeting last Tuesday. There were not as many brothers present as we would wish to see, but the interest is increasing and No. 57 is looking brighter every day. Several of the brothers have left the city for other fields of labor.

Brother T. McGail is in Charleston, West Virginia, and has recently proven the victor in a climbing contest. Our Eastern brothers must watch their laurels, for we have excellent timber here in the West.

Brother C. C. Cady is toasting his shins at the old familiar fireplace at Leavenworth, Kansas.

J. B. Bristow (not a brother), who was recently appointed Inspector of Electrical Work at the city and county building, has been removed. He is not a Union man and has few, if any, Union principles. Brother McGinnis now fills the position, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Score a victory for No. 57.

We would advise all brothers out of work to keep away from Salt Lake, for there is nothing here, and the prospects are not very flattering for some time to come; but a good business is anticipated next year by the proposed installation of another light plant. Success to the new enterprise!

Yours fraternally,

J. A. ACKLEY,

Press Secretary.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

DECEMBER 9, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It is with much pleasure that I can at this writing report the continued improvement of Bro. A.

P. Yearsley, who since my last letter sustained a severe accident. Bro. Yearsley had a fall on October 28th, caused by the breaking of a limb upon which he was standing, causing him to fall a distance of eighteen feet, breaking his right wrist and collar bone and dislocating his right hip, besides bruising him up generally. The accident has been most distressing, particularly as it follows so closely the serious wounding of his son by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion while out hunting. But while it has been an occurrence that everybody deplores it will serve as a test of the fidelity of our members in time of need. They stood nobly by their brother, and I am sure could not under any circumstances have done more. With careful watching at his bedside and the financial relief granted, no question as to the interest of our membership or the purposes of our organization can be raised.

Much speculation has been caused by the arrest of Richard Bagley, Chief Inspector of the Sunset Telephone and Telegraph Company, of this city, for petit larceny, in stealing fifteen cents from one H. S. Tittle. The trial took place on the 5th of December, and while it was shown by many witnesses that on a number of occasions money had been extracted from the pockets of the clothing of linemen left at the central station, and that decoys in the shape of marked coins had been left and that said decoys had been stolen and afterwards found in the possession of Bagley, yet it was not shown to the satisfaction of the Court how they came into the possession of the defendant; therefore a doubt existed in the mind of the Court as to whether the coins were stolen or not, the benefit of which was given to the defendant and he was discharged. I will say, however, as an independent spectator, that it was a close call for Bagley. The plea set up by the defense was that the whole matter was a conspiracy hatched up by the local union here (against which Bagley has been very bitter), but the fact that the complaint was sworn to and prosecuted by a non-union man assisted only in part by the testimony of union men, completely explodes that theory.

I wish to say through the medium of your journal that I have received several letters from brothers all over the country asking me to get them employment. To those I will say that I wish I were able to do so, but the fact is that no work of any consequence is being done on the coast and therefore there are many local men either idle or working at other trades, and I will encourage no one to come west. The only work being done here is the rebuilding of the telephone system at San Diego, which has taken six of our men out of the city, and the raising of the light circuits on higher poles in Los Angeles, which is being done by the trimmers during moonlight periods.

And now having given you some news I will await the arrival of the December journal for the discussion of the proceedings of the Cleveland convention.

Fraternally yours,

F. E. PETERS,

Press Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Nov. 20, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As Local No. 64 was not heard from in the last issue of the WORKER, the writer is determined we shall not remain in obscurity. As a baby we are growing extremely fast, and will soon make the older union open its eyes in astonishment at our progress. New members are steadily coming into our fold, notwithstanding the hard times which have beset the craft here. They are mostly men who did not like to join a mixed union, and before spring we expect to have every good wireman in the city with us.

At our meeting of the 9th Bros. Adams and Colbert, of Minneapolis, were visitors, and gave the boys quite an interesting talk about their city and union. Also Bro. Thompson, from Omaha, interested the boys.

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The new by-laws were read for the last time and accepted.

Bro. Peebles, of No. 1, gave the boys a short speech, which was full of unionism and funny sayings. Come again, Billy.

At this meeting notice was given that the writer would give his views on wiring, which brought out a goodly number on the 16th.

Business was pushed and when the time came the boys were treated to a short talk on primary and secondary wiring, which with the aid of a black-board the boys were instructed how to figure all kinds of wiring for all voltages.

Bro. Joy announced that at the next meeting he would give his time to the subject of street car wiring, which he will illustrate.

He will be followed by Bro. Parks on how to magnetize a dynamo.

Let the good work go on. We hope everyone will take an interest and tell what he knows, as this is the best way to elevate our craft from the obscurity it has fallen into through the ignorance of some whose only thought seems to be to put in their time and get what they can for it.

No. 64 feels justly proud that her delegate to the convention, J. T. Kelly, has been re-elected to the office of Grand Secretary-Treasurer, with headquarters in St. Louis. So the baby has been heard from, even if it was in the cradle.

Work here is very dull; nothing doing.

Bro. Chapin left for the South last week.

Bro. Nixon has recovered from his late fall.

All brothers are cordially invited to visit us when in the city.

Yours fraternally,

A. F. CARVILLE.

PATERSON, N. J.

NOVEMBER 6, 1893.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As I have not seen anything in the ELECTRICAL WORKER for the past two months from Local Union No. 32, I will take the liberty of saying a few words. I think it is because our Press Secretary has been so busy that he did not have time to write anything for the Journal. He has a great many irons in the fire, but I think he will come out all right by and by. We are very glad to say he has been doing the noble act of getting married, as we must consider it a noble act in these hard times. He has also started in the grocery business and put in a fine line of goods. We all join in wishing him joy and success in his new undertaking, and hope all the boys will patronize his new store.

Local No. 32 is getting along slow but sure.

We hope to see the boys from the East appear in Cleveland in a body, as that is their present intention.

A MEMBER OF 32.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Nov. 20, 1893.

To the Members of the N. B. E. W.:

We, the undersigned members of Locals Nos. 1 and 2, do hereby certify that in the City of La Crosse, on the 12th day of Nov., 1893, we made an agreement with two members of No. 2, namely, August Rice and M. O'Connors, and with Charles Zarbock, a member of No. 23, to the effect that in case we were called upon by our employers, the Wisconsin Telephone Co., to do Sunday duty, that under no circumstances would we do so unless we received pay equal to time and one-half for such Sunday work. We were on that day notified by our employers to report for duty. We reported, and when we made our demand for extra pay were told that the company would not allow any extra pay for Sunday work outside of our regular monthly salary. Consequently, according to our agreement with the above-named union men, we were forced to quit our jobs, but they went to work.

Now, we think those union men did us an injustice, and take this opportunity to bring the matter to the notice of the different Locals of the Brotherhood and especially to Locals No. 2 and No. 23.

BILLY WILLIAMS of No. 1.
FRANK DIDIRCH of No. 1.
JOHN J. KEEFE of No. 1.
J. BALLARD of No. 2.

"After the Convention Ball."

[Copyrighted September 41st, 1947.]

You should have had one peep inside our assembly hall

The next morning after the "convention ball."

Our noted President sat in his chair,

And called out, "Boys, stand up, or I will pull your hair."

Then our worthy Vice, with gavel in hand,

Would walk to and fro in front of his stand.

Some one, the cause of all this, might bawl,

"The next day after our convention ball."

There were men from east, north, west and south,

With heads reared back, and open mouth;

Their eyes were closed, and with grim, set jaws,

They were working for their unions (?), making laws.

Now, kind friends, with me you have been,

And all our troubles you have seen;

For more you might be tempted to call,

But in answer, would say, "After the ball."

To all our brothers who had not seen,

We can but say, it might have been—

"After the ball."

WILL C. PRICKETT.

United Forever.

United now, a noble band,

With friendship true and tried,

Wherever found we will firmly stand

Fast by each other's side;

Fast by each other's side, dear friends,

Fast by each other's side,

Wherever found we will firmly stand

Fast by each other's side.

To the B(rotherhood's) magic spell we yield

A homage justly due,

And swear protection by our shield

To brothers tried and true;

To brothers tried and true, dear friends,

To brothers tried and true,

And swear protection by our shield

To brothers tried and true.

From north to south, from sea to sea,

We will spread the sacred flame,

And show the world we mean to be

Not merely "workers" in name;

Not merely "workers" in name, dear friends,

Not merely "workers" in name,

But "workers" in deed and very truth,

Without reproach or shame.

From a brother who wishes the "B" every success.

WILL C. PRICKETT.

Wanted. Important.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Henry C. Harris, an expert wireman, about 30 years of age, short, heavy set, with smooth face, and hails from Hoosick Falls, N. Y., will confer a great favor by addressing

JACOB REICKLE,

243 Bushwick Ave.,

Brooklyn, N. Y.

The friends of Henry Harris, an inside wireman, would like to hear from him at 532 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Work of the Electric Launches at the World's Fair.

The record of the work of the electrically-propelled launches at the World's Fair, shows that from April 13 to October 30, 1893, the 54 boats in service made 66,207 trips, and ran 188,621 miles, the average daily run of each being 25.57 miles. A total of 951,000 passengers were carried between May 1 and October 30. The average cost of electricity per launch per day at three cents per electric horse power, was 55.5 cents, and the total cost for electricity, repairs, renewals, inspection and labor, exclusive of office expenses, was \$1.48 per launch per day, or 5 7/8 cents per mile run. For a novel enterprise, carried out under many unfavorable conditions, it must be said that this is a most creditable showing.

ON MAGNETISM.

By J. M. Berger, Press Secretary L. U. No. 26.

THE PROPERTIES OF MAGNETS.

Magnets are substances which have the property of attracting iron, and the term "magnetism" is applied to the cause of this attraction and to the resulting phenomena. This property was known to the ancients. It exists in the highest degree in an ore of iron which is known in chemistry as the magnetic oxide of iron. This magnetic oxide of iron, or lodestone, as it is called, was first found at Magnesia, in Asia Minor, the name "magnet" being derived from this circumstance. The name "lodestone," which is appended to this natural magnet, was given on account of its being used, when suspended, as a guiding or leading stone (from the Saxon, Loeden, to lead; so, also, the word lodestar). Lodestone is very abundant in nature; it is met with in the older geological formations, especially in Sweden and Norway, where it is worked as an iron ore, and furnishes the best quality of iron. When we take a bar or needle of steel and rub it with a magnet it acquires magnetic properties. Such bars or needles we call artificial magnets; they are more powerful than natural magnets, as they are also more convenient. They will be exclusively referred to again in describing the phenomena of magnetism. The best modes of preparing them will be explained in a subsequent article.

When a small particle of soft iron is suspended by a thread, and a magnet is approached to it, the iron is attracted towards the magnet, and some force is required for its removal. The force of attraction varies in different parts of the magnet; it is strongest at the two ends and is totally wanting in the middle. This variation may also be seen very clearly when a magnetic bar is placed in iron or steel filings; these become arranged around the ends of the bar in feathery tufts, which decrease towards the middle of the bar, where there is none. That part of the surface of the bar where there is no visible magnetic force we call the neutral line; the points near the ends of the bars, where the attraction is greatest, are called the *poles*. We find that every magnet, whether natural or artificial, has two poles and a *neutral line*. Sometimes, however, in magnetizing bars and needles, poles are produced lying between the extreme points. These intermediate points are called *consequent poles*. The shortest line joining the two poles is termed the axis of the magnet. In a horseshoe magnet the axis is in the direction of the keeper. The plane at right angles to the axis, and passing through the neutral line is called the *equator* of the magnet. I shall presently show that a freely-suspended magnet always sets with one pole pointing towards the north and the other towards the south. The end pointing to the north is called in this country the *north pole*, and the other end is the *south pole*. The end of the magnetic needle pointing to the north is also sometimes called the *marked end* of the needle.

The two poles of a magnet appear identical when they are brought in contact with iron filings, but this identity is only apparent, for when a small magnetic needle is suspended by a fine thread, and the north pole of another needle be brought near its north pole, a repulsion takes place at once; but on the contrary, if the north pole is brought near the south pole of the suspended needle the latter is strongly attracted. Hence, these two poles are not identical, for one is repelled and the other attracted by the same pole of the magnet. It may be shown in the same manner that the two poles of the latter are also different, by successively presenting them to the same pole of the moveable needles. In one case there is repulsion, in the other attraction. Hence, the following rule has been enunciated:

Poles of the same name repel, and poles of contrary name attract one another.

The opposite actions of the north and south poles may be shown by the following experiment:

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Take a piece of iron—a key, for example, is supported by a magnetized bar. A second magnetized bar of the same dimensions is then moved along the first so that their poles are contrary. The key remains suspended so long as the two poles are at some distance, but when they are sufficiently near the key drops, just as if the bar which supported it had lost its magnetism. This, however, is not the case, for the key would be again supported if the first magnet were presented to it after the removal of the second bar. The attraction which a magnet exerts upon iron is reciprocal, which is indeed a general principle of all the attractions. This is easily verified by presenting a mass of iron to a movable magnet when the latter is attracted. In order to explain the phenomena of magnetism, the existence of two hypothetical *magnetic fluids* has been assumed, each of which acts repulsively on itself, but attracts the other fluid. The fluid predominating at the north pole is called the *north fluid*, and that at the south pole the *south fluid*. The term "fluid" is apt to puzzle beginners, from its ambiguity. Ordinarily the idea of a liquid is associated with a fluid; hence the use of this term to explain the phenomena of magnetism and electricity has produced a widely-prevailing impression of the material nature of these two forces. The word "fluid," it must be remembered, embraces gases as well as liquids, and there it must be pictured to the mind as representing an invisible, elastic, gaseous atmosphere or shell surrounding the particles of all magnetic substances. It is assumed that, before magnetization, these fluids are combined round each molecule, and mutually neutralize each other. They can be separated by the influence of a force greater than that of their mutual attraction, and can arrange themselves around the molecules to which they are attached, but can not be removed from them.

The hypothesis of the two fluids is very convenient in explaining magnetic phenomena and will be adhered to in what follows; but it must not be regarded as anything more than a hypothesis, and it will afterwards be shown that magnetic phenomena appear to result from electrical currents circulating in magnetic bodies, a mode of view which connects the theory of magnetism with that of electricity.

(To be Continued.)

Accidents From Electric Street Railway Cars.

A writer in the *Electric Engineer* makes some sensible and pertinent observations in relation to the numerous accidents from electric street-railway cars which are almost daily reported in the newspapers. The blame of these casualties is invariably laid to electricity, and specifically to what the reporters stigmatize as the "deadly trolley," but as a matter of fact, neither electricity nor the trolley have anything to do with the actual source of the trouble. An analysis of the causes of accidents shows that the real difficulty in nine cases out of ten is lack of brake-power. "Electricity," says this writer—"is the greatest force in nature, and is moreover, the most subordinate to control. Why then have we not, in an electrically propelled car the safe and effective power to arrest its momentum and avoid accidents? The answer is, 'imperfect application.' In conclusion, he suggests that the present evil is directly chargeable to the disposition of the manufacturers of electrical machinery to 'let well enough alone.'" The criticisms of the newspapers would certainly be much more efficacious if aimed at these manufacturers rather than at the helpless and innocent motorman, who, like the apocryphal organist of the Leadville church, no doubt "does the best he can."

One of the most recent electrical power-transmission plants in Switzerland presents features of novelty and interest. An average of 350 horsepower is transmitted a distance of about eighteen miles and is employed to operate a paper-mill. Two direct-current dynamos are connected in series, giving a current of forty-three amperes at an aggregate potential of about 6000 volts. The line wires are of copper 0.28 inch in diameter, and are strung overhead on porcelain insulators affixed to poles thirty feet in height.

GERMANY'S ELECTRIC SYSTEM.

How the Telegraph and Telephone Are Worked Under National Control.

In Germany they do not operate the telegraph and telephone on the same plan as prevails in the United States. Details of the way in which Emperor William's country manages the electrical department of the government were recently related to a reporter by Heinrich Hofmeister, director of the German telegraph system and superintendent of the cable system at Emden. On being asked to state the difference between telegraphic service in his country and this, Dr. Hofmeister said:

"The greatest difference which I have observed is that we do more for the small towns and the villages all over the empire. We have arranged it so that the smallest communities have a service twice a day for letters, newspapers, packages and money, and that they have an efficient telegraph and telephone service. In Germany the mails, the telegraph and the telephone are confined in one department, known as the *reichspostamt*, or, as you would call it, the postal department. Dr. von Stephan is at its head, and since 1876 his strong personality has been bent to this one end, that in the matter of intercommunication the people shall have a perfect service at the minimum of cost. His success has been wonderful and his work is the admiration of the world. His theory is that effective service at low rates multiplies business. His slogan was 'reduce the tariff.'"

"How do your tolls compare with the rates of this country?" was asked.

"Very much lower. The charge for a ten-word message to any part of the empire is 50 pfennigs, or 12½ cents in your money."

"Irrespective of distance?"

"Yes. It is the same for five miles as for 50."

"What are the telephone tolls?"

"Twenty-five cents for five minutes' conversation. We do not take distance into account. You can talk from Berlin to Hamburg at the same rate as to the nearest station. We charge individual subscribers 150 marks (about \$36) a year for the use of the telephone, and there is no charge for switches."

"Is there a deficit or a surplus at these rates?"

"Oh, a handsome surplus every year, which is turned into the general treasury. Lest you may think the charges by your private corporations are too high as compared with ours, I ought in justice to say that we operate much of our mail, telegraph and telephone system conjointly. In small places one man acts as postal clerk, telegraph operator and telephone manager. When we added the telephone service we did not incur in many places additional cost for buildings, employees and incidental expenses. But, as I said before, the people of the interior are better served than Americans. We provide fire alarms, calls for physicians, weather reports, etc., and we are always prepared for emergencies."

"Do you still string wires on poles?"

"Indeed not. We abolished overhead wires long ago, not only in the cities, but throughout the empire. We employ underground cables, containing seven hard copper wires, constructed like submarine cables, and incased in iron pipes like gas mains. Germany is one gigantic spider web of underground cables. Main lines radiate from Berlin to the outermost edges of the country, and these radiating lines are joined together at regular intervals. 'Spider web' exactly describes the system. It is Dr. von Stephan's chef d'œuvre. With this network under the earth no meteorological disturbance, however severe, can interfere with the perfect working of the wires from Berlin to any part of the realm. No invading army could cut the wires unless it dug trenches over the face of the empire. Occasionally we string wires on poles in the country, but we use two poles strongly braced to support the crossarms, much like the bents of a bridge, and we put up porcelain insulators, which prevent the escape of the electric current. It seems to me that in this country your poles are too flimsy and your glass insulators imperfect."

RETURNS for one year from the fire departments of sixty different cities in the United States, selected from among those having more than 20,000 inhabitants, show that the fires attributed to electricity constitute 1.19 per cent of the aggregate number, and 1.23 per cent of the aggregate losses. New York City heads the list with 59 fires, followed by Boston with 26. The generator capacity of the electric light and power plants now running in these cities, including central stations, isolated plants and street railways, amount to more than 200,000,000 watts, which is equivalent to nearly 4,000,000 sixteen-candle power incandescent lamps, or 285,000 horse-power.

Electricity on the Erie Canal.

On Nov. 18 the first canal boat operated by electricity from the overhead trolley system was given a public trial. The interest taken in the event is shown by the number of prominent men present. Among those who witnessed the trial were Governor Flower, Hon. John Van Voorhis, George Westinghouse, Jr., Dr. Coleman Sellers, Nikola Tesla, G. W. Balch and President Evan Thomas of the New York Produce Exchange.

The Rochester Railway Co. placed two special cars at the disposal of the party, which conveyed them from Powers Hotel to Brighton, where arrangements had been made for the trial. Three or four thousand interested spectators had gathered on the banks when Governor Flower and party arrived. Two trolley wires had been suspended over the canal and connected with the overhead system of the Rochester Railway.

Two trolley arms similar to those used on electric cars were mounted near the center of the boat, by which connections were made with the trolley wires.

These arms required the boat to run under the wire, and when the arms would not reach the boat had to be towed under the wire. The boat was run at a speed of three or four miles an hour over the course prepared, and on the return trip Governor Flower was called upon for a speech, in which he said: "In 1829, when DeWitt Clinton started from Buffalo for Albany on a canal boat he had a military company as an escort, but there was no electricity to move boats or transmit news. They sent the fact of his starting from Buffalo to New York by the successive discharges of cannon along the bank and the time occupied was an hour and fifty minutes. The people gathered along the canal rejoicing at the improvement. Only forty tons of merchandise were sent from Buffalo to New York that year, but now 3,000,000 tons are sent through annually. I believe when this electric system is perfected there will be 12,000,000 tons sent from the west to the seaboard and without cost to the people. This experiment will give new life to the commerce of States along the great lakes and make the transportation on the Erie canal equal to that on the Mississippi. I regard it as a great privilege as governor to witness the experiment which marks the change from horse and mule power on the canal to electricity, which I believe will quadruple the usefulness of the canal."

A flexible trolley has since been used in a number of trial runs of the boat, and has been found more satisfactory. With this trolley the boat will turn sharp bends or turn clear around.

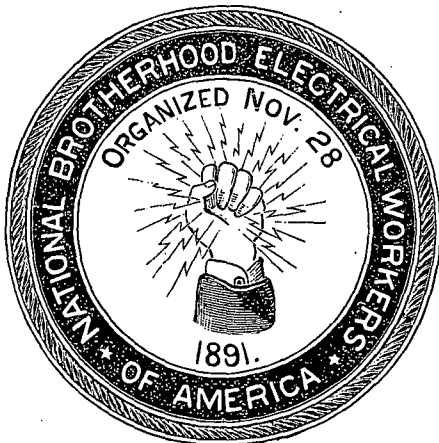
A New Insulated Wire.

An insulated wire has been invented by an old and experienced electrician in the employ of the Transatlantic Cable Companies, which appears to combine the impermeability and moisture-resisting qualities of the gums with the cheapness and convenience of the fibers which have hitherto been so largely employed for this purpose. It only awaits the invention of a really good insulated wire of this character to bring about one of the most important reforms now needed in the telegraph service—that of the establishment of a sufficient number of underground trunk lines between our principal commercial cities. But for the necessarily high cost of wires covered with indiarubber and gutta-percha, and the inherent weak points of the fiber-covered wires, with which latter electricians are but too familiar, it is probable that something of the kind would have been undertaken before this time. We are always gratified whenever any advance is made in the art which promises to aid in bringing about this most desirable consummation.

Messrs. Cushing & Morse, General Western Agents for Day's Kerite Wires and Cables, 225 Dearborn St., Chicago, are distributing to the trade and friends a new device for determining at sight the sized wire required for any number of incandescent lamps any distance from point of distribution. It is not a cumbersome book of tables, but consists of two cardboard disks on a single pivot. You simply multiply the distance by the number of lamps; the result is the number of lamp feet. You then turn your disk to the nearest corresponding number, and the sized wire wanted, at any percentage of loss, is at once indicated. As there may be many persons in their territory whom they unintentionally have overlooked, they desire that all such send their address to them and they will receive this really valuable article.

DIRECTORY OF LOCAL UNIONS.

As new officers will be elected by the time this issue reaches its readers, we advise correspondents not to place much reliance on the directory this month. The January issue will contain the new officers for the first half of 1894.



(Secretaries will please furnish the necessary information to make this directory complete. Note that the time and place of meeting, the name of the President, the names and address of the Recording and Financial Secretary are required.)

- No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Tuesday evening at 305½ Olive st. John Hissrich, Pres.; J. C. Geiger, R. S., 315 Chestnut st.; W. G. Frey, F. S., 1110 N. 13th st.
- No. 2, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at 526 Chestnut st. F. G. Raymond, Pres.; M. J. Quirk, R. S., 87 27th st.; J. A. Page, F. S., 443 Marshall st.
- No. 3, New York, N. Y.—Meets every Thursday evening at Clarendon Hall, 114 E. Thirteenth st. Second and fourth Thursdays are devoted to lectures and instructions on practical electrical subjects. J. P. McMahon, Pres.; Geo. H. Middleton, R. S., 45 Clinton Place; Clarence Ingham, F. S., 211 E. Ninety-sixth st.
- No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday at Odd Fellows' Hall. Wm. Moake, Pres.; J. C. Bradley, R. S., Custom House and Napoleon sts.; J. J. Vives, F. S., 210 S. Rampart st.
- No. 5, Nashville, Tenn.—A. H. Prange, Pres.; Ed Farewell, R. S., 1306 N. Market st.; E. W. Morrison, F. S., 308 N. Summer st.
- No. 6, Memphis, Tenn.—E. J. Gray, Secretary, 20 Gosce st.
- No. 7, Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Monday at Winkler's Hall, Bridge st. John F. Hoyt, Pres.; F. Wyatt, R. S., Hotel Glenham; S. F. Cameron, F. S., 281 Main st.
- No. 8, Toledo, O.—Meets every Thursday at 223 Summit st. J. B. Smith, Pres.; Wm. Welsh, R. S., 614 Monroe st.; T. H. Nevitt, F. S., 1606 Vance st.
- No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Saturday at 199 E. Randolph st. C. L. White, Pres.; Gus Sauers, R. S., 116 Wells st.; Flat 8; J. L. Capps, F. S., 1209 Wabash ave.
- No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets every other Monday at 33½ S. Illinois st. J. L. McCreary, Pres.; Lee Hart, R. S., 177 Buchanan st.; Wm. Splann, F. S., 91 S. West st.
- No. 12, Evansville, Ind.—Meets every Tuesday at Tenney Hall, Main st. R. Wright, Pres.; Harry Fisher, R. S., 200 Clark st.; L. Riggs, F. S., 416 Upper Fourth st.
- No. 13, Cincinnati, O.—See No. 65.
- No. 14, Bridgeport, Conn.—E. S. Laidlam, Pres.; Ed Fagan, Jr., R. S., 78 Gregory st.; W. O. Kellogg, F. S., 160 Cannon ave.
- No. 15, Worcester, Mass.—Chas. Cumming, R. S., 16 Mechanic st.
- No. 16, Cleveland, O.—Meets every Saturday at 94 Superior st. J. J. McGovern, Pres.; N. Duff, R. S., 44 Wilson Place; J. I. Jennings, F. S., 265 Waverly ave.
- No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursday at Trades' Council Hall, 224 Randolph st. T. Shuttleworth, Pres.; W. O. Shuart, R. S., 71 Henry st.; S. R. King, F. S., 636 Hastings st.
- No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Friday evening at Industrial Hall, cor. Eleventh and Main sts. C. H. Adams, Pres.; A. G. Knowlton, R. S., 709 McGee st.; J. H. Lynn, F. S., 620 Tullis Court.
- No. 19, Pittsburg, Pa.—W. W. Glenn, Pres.; C. C. Logan, R. S., 210 Emerson st., East End; C. Murphy, F. S., 107 Second ave.
- No. 20, New Haven, Conn.—Meets first and last Saturday at Trades Council Hall. S. R. Morrison, Pres.; D. C. Wilson, 157 St. John St., R. S.; J. Carter, F. S., 270 Hamilton St.
- No. 21, Wheeling, W. Va.—Meets first and third Tuesday at Trades Assembly Hall. C. L. Ullery, Pres.; J. F. Bonnett, R. S., 69 Twenty-fourth st.; William C. Frickett, F. S., box 111.
- No. 22, Omaha, Neb.—Meets every Friday night at Green's Hall, 1415 Farnum st. J. J. Dooley, Pres., 1405 Jackson st.; Art. Longspery, R. S., 1608 Burt st.; J. W. Walters, F. S., 2211 Pierce st.
- No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Meets second and fourth Tuesday at Labor Hall, 70 E. 7th st. G. W. Ellis, Pres.; W. J. Bell, R. S.; F. A. Zimmerman, F. S., 66 Douglass st.
- No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets second and last Friday. W. P. Adams, Pres.; A. Aune, F. S., 171 Nicholet st.; A. W. Hewitt, R. S., 2901 Chicago ave.
- No. 25, Duluth, Minn.—J. D. Hayes, Pres.; Phil. Bellevue, R. S., 18 West Superior st.; W. A. Warneka, F. S., 117 St. Croix st.
- No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Meets every Friday evening at K. of P. Hall, 425 Twelfth st. Albert Mann, Pres.; R. F. Metzel, R. S., 509 Eleventh st., N. W.; Geo. A. Malone, F. S., 210 L st., N. W.
- No. 27, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Monday at hall cor. Fayette and Park aves. Fred. Russell, Pres.; G. W. Spellman, R. S., 604 Wyeth st.; S. R. Wilcox, F. S., 1537 East Madison st.
- No. 28, Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets first and third Tuesday at 218 W. 9th st. John A. Freney, Pres.; H. B. Fraser, R. S., 2715 Deuphin st.; Thos. G. Flynn, F. S., 1116 Jackson st.
- No. 29, Atlanta, Ga.—H. W. Bogle, Pres.; J. W. Stanford, R. S., 22 Ridgon st.; H. E. Bullis, F. S., Georgia Electric Light Co.
- No. 30, Trenton, N. J.—S. L. Runkle, Pres., Trenton Electric Light and Power Co.; Ed. Anderson, R. S., Trenton Electric Light and Power Co.; Joe Harris, F. S., 326 Center st.

- No. 31, Jersey City, N. J.—Meets every Friday. F. J. Anderson, Pres.; O. Demmert, R. S., 149 Newark ave.; John Spiecher, F. S., 105 Newark ave.
- No. 32, Paterson, N. J.—Meets first and third Monday at German Union Hall. E. J. Clancy, Pres.; Jas. Maher, R. S., 348 Grand st.; Ray Clark, F. S., 409 Paulison ave., Passaic, N. J.
- No. 33, Newark, N. J.—Meets every Monday evening at No. 58 Williams st. Walter J. Curtis, Pres.; J. S. Stiff, F. S., 38 Elm st.; Fred. Wustlich, R. S., 12 Beach st.
- No. 34, Brooklyn, N. Y.—A. I. House, Pres.; John E. Barry, R. S., 212 Herkimer st.; P. J. Dunn, F. S., 219 Adams st.
- No. 35, Boston, Mass.—Meets first, second and third Wednesday and last Sunday, p. m., of each month at Wells Memorial Hall, 987 Washington st. Chas. B. Telford, Pres.; D. O'Brien, R. S., 1 Pine st.; F. C. Smalley, F. S., 609 E. 9th st., S. Boston.
- No. 36, New York, N. Y.—Meets first and third Thursday at Ledwith Hall, Forty-fifth st. and Third ave.; T. P. Ruane, Pres.; Alex T. McCabe, R. S., 13 Morton st.; J. P. Casey, F. S., 664 E. 137 st.
- No. 37, Hartford, Conn.—Meets first and last Friday of each month at Central Union Labor Hall, 11 Central Row. Morris Cavanaugh, Pres.; J. T. Neville, 391 Allen st., R. S.; C. E. Byrne, F. S., 16 John st.
- No. 38, Albany, N. Y.—Meets the 1st and 3rd Thursday of each month. M. J. Cellery, Pres.; John M. Wiltse, R. S., 260½ Livingston ave.; Owen Dooney, F. S., 4 Renssler st., Troy, N. Y.
- No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at Saxton's Hall, 4th & Francis sts.; M. S. Kearn, Pres.; Wm. Dorsel, 1708 Calhoun st., R. S.; R. W. Stockwell, F. S., M. & K. Tel. Co.
- No. 41, Chicago, Ill.—Meets first and third Wednesday at 116 5th ave. Chas. B. Quealy, Pres.; W. D. Boehm, R. S., 437 47th st.; Louis Coche, F. S., 201 LaSalle ave.
- No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday at Trades' Assembly Hall, Blecker st. Harry Gordon, Pres.; E. S. Allen, R. S., 25 Cornelia st.; Chas. Richardson, F. S., 27 Spring st.
- No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—B. F. Martin, Pres.; A. D. Donovan, R. S., 305 Temple st.; Chas. Beattie, F. S., 217 N. Crouse ave.
- No. 44, Rochester, N. Y.—B. F. Martin, Pres.; H. W. Sherman, 9th and Rowe, R. S.; J. Desmond, Western and North ave., F. S.
- No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets every Monday at Harmonica Hall, 262 Genesee st. E. Colvin, Pres.; Frank Hopkins, R. S., 77 Swan st.; H. L. Mack, F. S., 88 Elnor st.
- No. 46, Reading, Pa.—Lucian Bowman, Pres.; Harry Weidner, R. S., 225 Pearl st.; W. S. Hoffman, F. S., 109 Peach st.
- No. 48, Sedalia, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at Second and Ohio sts. C. E. Jackson, Pres. C. C. Ballard, R. S., 228 Vermont ave.; Ed. McCoy, F. S., 510 E. 3rd st.
- No. 49, Bloomington, Ill.—Meets at Trades' Assembly Hall, 1st and last Sunday of each month. J. T. Lemons, Pres.; A. J. Arnold, R. S., 806 W. Jefferson st.; C. F. Snyder, F. S., 313 W. Front st.
- No. 50, Birmingham, Ala.—M. V. Moore, Pres.; 620 18th st., South side; T. A. Tompson, F. S.; 2204 2d ave.
- No. 51, Scranton, Pa.—John O'Laughlan, Pres.; John B. Reilly, R. S., 525 Pleasant st., F. J. Neave, F. S., 731 Capouse ave.
- No. 52, Wilkesbarre, Pa.—W. B. Cole, Pres.; W. F. Barber, R. S., 415 Wyoming ave., W. Pittston, Pa.; B. M. Lewis, F. S., Wilkesbarre Telephone Exchange.
- No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa.—Geo. Smith, Pres.; J. M. Reilly, 340 Minnech st.
- No. 54, Peoria, Ill.—O. H. Norton, Pres.; J. Mahoney, R. S., Peoria Electric Plant; W. H. Overall, F. S., 123 S. Jefferson ave.
- No. 55, Des Moines, Ia.—Meets first and third Thursday at Trades Assembly Hall. J. C. Thraillkill, Pres.; Mark Caster, R. S., Room 13 Turner Bldg. J. M. Graff, F. S., 809 Lyon st.
- No. 56, York, Pa.—W. A. Hassler, Pres.; H. R. Glassick, R. S., East Chestnut st.
- No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets second and fourth Thursday. Thos. McGrail, Pres.; C. C. Cady, R. S., Continental Hotel; E. Mill, F. S., 67 Main st.
- No. 58, Lancaster, Pa.—Meets every Thursday at 56 Queen st. H. Elmer Werline, Pres.; John K. Shoemaker, F. S., 315½ West King st.; Geo. W. Overdeer, R. S., 652 Manor st.
- No. 59, Williamsport, Pa.—Fred H. Long, Pres.; John G. Douty, R. S., 321 Hughes st.; W. A. Young, F. S., R. S., 901 Ninth st.; J. M. Knight, F. S., 1016 Green av.
- No. 60, San Antonio, Tex.—Meets every Saturday eve. at Myer's Hall, Alamo Plaza; J. F. Wellage, Pres.; J. J. Trahin, F. S., 324½ Soledad st.; J. C. Kinney, R. S., 325 Van Ness st.
- No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—C. P. Lofthouse, Pres.; F. E. Peters, R. S., 237 E. 4th st.; Geo. McClure, F. S., 1417 Pleasant av.
- No. 62, Binghamton, N. Y.—R. J. Terboss, Pres.; E. J. Allen, R. S., 8 Collier st.; C. J. Livingston, F. S., 42 Prospect av.
- No. 63, Altoona, Pa.—T. D. Butler, Pres.; H. G. Smith, R. S., 901 Ninth st.; J. M. Knight, F. S., 1016 Green av.
- No. 64, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Thursday night at Central Turner Hall. Harry Parks, Pres.; D. J. Pine, R. S., 1303 Washington ave.; A. F. Carville, F. S., 1303 Washington ave.
- No. 65, Cincinnati, Ohio.—A. J. Eichs, Pres.; Louis Grossheimer, R. S., 196 West Court st.; I. M. Loewenstine, F. S., 466 Walnut st.

TAKE NOTICE.

Officers of Local Unions should carefully read the following rules before writing for information:

1. Give notice at once when a change occurs in Secretary's address, or when a vacancy has been filled by the election of a new officer.
2. Never write on both sides of a sheet when writing for publication. Do not mix up orders for supplies, change of address, complaints, etc., on one sheet, but use regular blanks or separate slips of paper for each and they will receive much more prompt attention.
3. Arrange to receive any mail that may be en route to old addresses of officers, when change occurs.
4. In reporting the election of new officers, use the regular blank furnished for that purpose, and write plainly the name and address of each officer.

5. The monthly report of the financial secretary must accompany the dues sent.
6. Never fill out a report of any kind until first making it out on waste paper, then copy it on the regular report blank. This obviates alterations and scratching.
7. Always put name and address on reports and letters.
8. Send in name, number of card, age, and date of admission of each new member, as he will not be entitled to benefits until his name is enrolled on the books at the general office.
9. Report promptly the suspension or expulsion of members; also traveling cards taken out.
10. When sending money always state what the amount is for; do not leave it for the G. S.-T. to guess at.
11. All orders for supplies should be accompanied with the requisite amount of money.
12. Never send money in a letter. All remittances should be forwarded by post office money order, express money order or bank draft.
13. Unions indebted for over two months' dues are non-beneficial (see Art. XV. Sec. 5). All members are interested in this matter and should look after it closely.
14. On the expiration of a traveling card the member holding said card should pay one month's dues and receive a due card and be enrolled as a member of the Union, the same as a new member.
15. All Local Treasurers should be under bond and the same filed with the G. S.-T.
16. All receipts and correspondence from the general office should be read at the meetings.
17. Read the constitution carefully and consult it on all matters that arise for consideration.
18. Make out all reports with ink and use the regular report blanks and letter paper furnished for that purpose.
19. When admitting or reinstating members the strictest inquiry as to health must be observed. If the member is married the wife's health must also be noted.
20. Claims for benefit must be filled out in every particular, and the law in regard to their presentation rigidly complied with.
21. No claims will be allowed unless the member is square on the books. Our beneficial system would cease to be an incentive for prompt payment of dues were this law not enforced.
22. Remittances of dues is not allowed under our Constitution. The amount of the dues must be deducted from the sick benefit paid by the Local. A member entitled to benefits can not get in arrears while receiving benefits. Members, by contribution, can keep the dues of a sick or unfortunate brother, not entitled to benefits, paid up.
23. Salaried officers must pay their dues and carry due cards. When salaries are due they must present their bill, and its payment passed on the same as any other bill presented to the Union.
24. Newly-elected officers must procure all blanks, documents, etc., from their predecessors.
25. Unions shall never assume to pay the funeral expenses of deceased members until first assured that the claim is allowable.
26. Preserve old due cards. They may be useful for reference in case of dispute over dues, etc.
27. Members should always when attending meetings of the Union have with them their Constitution and By-Laws; also their due cards.
28. Parties making statements in reference to recent members will be held responsible for statements sent in for publication.
29. Matter for the ELECTRICAL WORKER must reach the general office by the 10th of each month.

As we are about to open a new roll book we request all Secretaries to furnish us as soon as possible a complete roll of their members since their Union was organized. Some of the Unions with a membership of 100 to 200, according to the Financial Secretary's report, have less than twenty entered on the books at the general office, and none outside of those twenty would be entitled to death benefits.

Send in the name of every member initiated since the Union was organized, even though long since suspended or expelled. This is necessary, as we must have correct record of every member who ever belonged to the Brotherhood.

DEC 1893 P. A3

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER.

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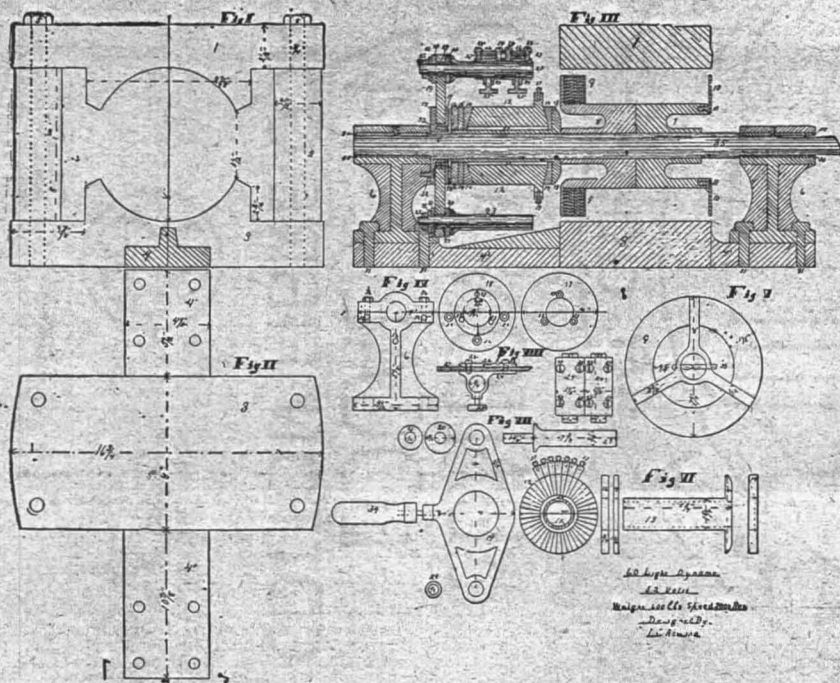
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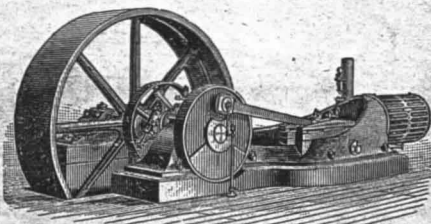
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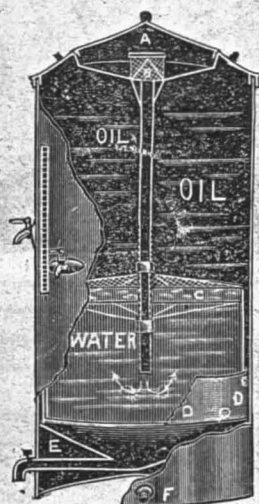
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